

BALKAN TRUCE  
AGREED TO AND  
FIGHTING ENDS

Armistice Now Made Possible,  
by Greek Victories and the  
Bulgarians Have Lost All They  
Won in War With Turkey

## SOFIA IS PROTECTED

Rumania Has Thrown Her  
Troops Round Capital and  
Covers Philippopolis Station  
Against Advance by the Turks

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The position in the Balkans has at last reached a point which has made negotiations possible, owing to the final success of the Greek army, which, in repulsing the last attack of the Bulgarians, has driven King Ferdinand's forces over the Macedonian frontier into the Djuma pass, so finally disposing of the Bulgarian hold on Macedonia.

Rumania has drawn her forces completely round Sofia, and is covering the great railway station at Philippopolis, by way of which any Turkish advance would have to take place.

The Bulgarian army has been driven completely within its old borders. The entire extent of Macedonia, from the sanjak of Novibazar to the borders of Thrace, is held by Greek and Serbian troops. On the extreme northwest end of the line the Serbians have crossed the border into Bulgaria, and have invested the fortress of Widin, on the Danube. They have also advanced through the St. Nicholas pass and along the railway from their own great railway center of Nish, through the Dragoman pass, in the direction of Sofia.

The Greeks from their junction with the Serbians near the Struma valley have driven the Bulgarians into the Djuma pass, through which if further fighting takes place the Greek army would advance upon Sofia. They have also completed the occupation of that part of Thrace which fell to Bulgaria under the pre-war agreement, with the exception of the district reoccupied by the Turks. The full extent of the Aegean littoral is patrolled by their warships, whilst the entire railway line between Adrianople and Salonika, from the place it crosses the Enos-Media line in the Maritza valley to its junction with the Salonika-Uskub railway, a little north of Salonika, is in their hands.

The eastern extremity of Thrace, in a line drawn from the mouth of the Maritza through Adrianople to the old Bulgarian frontier, is in the hands of the Turks, so that Bulgaria has not only been driven within the frontiers she occupied at the beginning of the war, but finds her own soil in the occupation of the Rumanians and Serbians.

In these circumstances and in possession of assurances as to the ultimate result of the negotiations the governments of Athens and Belgrade have agreed to a temporary truce. The delegates have met in Bucharest and Monsieur Majorescu, Rumanian premier, was on the proposal of Monsieur Pashitch, Serbian premier, elected permanent chairman of the sittings.

The terms of truce were drawn up by military delegates to the convention and having been approved an adjournment was made until today. As the full extent of the Ottoman dominions conquered in the late war is now in the hands of Greece and Serbia any attempt on the part of Bulgaria to recover them would have to take the form of an offensive war in the extremely improbable event of the peace negotiations failing in spite of assurances received by the cabinets of Athens, Belgrade and Cetinje.

HARDSHIP TO PAY  
BY WEEK SAYS  
SANTA FE AGENT

Efforts to show that the new Massachusetts law requiring corporations to pay their employees each week was a hardship when applied to foreign corporations were made today by F. W. Manning, New England agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, when he testified before the public service commission hearing on the question whether the law should have effect on concerns outside of this commonwealth.

Mr. Manning said the office in Boston had been established for 35 years. There were 13 employees, and each man was paid once a month. The treasurer of the company considered it advisable to comply with the new state law, but held that it caused considerable inconvenience sending checks once a week to Topeka, Kan.

The witness stated that notices of the hearing had been posted in the office of the company, but that none of the staff had come to it. He said he went to each man separately and told him that the Massachusetts law obliged corporations to pay their men weekly.

He then asked each man: "Do you prefer to be paid by the week or month?" and in each case met with the reply that he preferred to be paid by the month.

The commission took the question under advisement.

Promoter of Suffrage  
Cause and Officer of  
Women's Association

MRS. MAUDE WOOD PARK  
She directs affairs of pilgrimage from  
home headquarters

OUTING GIVEN  
TRADE PILGRIMS  
AT NANTASKET

Members of Chamber of Commerce Who Stayed at Home  
Are Hosts to Those Who  
Took South American Tour

## HEAR REPORTS OF TRIP

An outing to the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce who went on the South American trade pilgrimage is being given at Nantasket today by those who stayed at home, and in whose interests the pilgrims went into the Latin countries.

Several hundred members of the chamber left this afternoon by boat for Nantasket. The party included J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., the acting president of the chamber; Col. Henry L. Kincaide of Quincy, the president of the South American tour; former Mayor James Logan of Worcester and Thomas F. Anderson, the secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, who gathered information of great value to his association while on the trip.

The afternoon is spent in an informal way, the members of the outing enjoying the various features of Nantasket, and discussing matters bearing on the recent tour and its relation to future business with the sister republics. Tonight there will be a reception at the Villa Napoli, to be followed with a dinner. There are to be speeches by a number of the tourists to South America, and while today's affair is entirely social, it is expected that much of what is to be learned will make for increased business with Latin America.

The day is expected to be of especially great importance to the members of the chambers of commerce because it affords opportunities to get in direct touch with those who were the champions of New England in South America. It is of interest to learn in this connection that immediately the Boston party to South America returned home, Chicago and Philadelphia trades bodies announced that parties of business men from these cities are about to emulate the example of New England in getting into business touch with the southern countries through personal visits.

PHONE GIRLS TO  
ELECT DELEGATES

Orders were issued yesterday by Miss Annie Molloy, president of the Boston Telephone Operators Union, for a special meeting tomorrow to elect delegates to the state branch, A. F. of L. convention in Fall River and the convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in this city, in September.

## FUND WITNESS CALLED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Louis A. Sarecky, secretary of Governor Sulzer during his election campaign, refused to answer certain questions Wednesday before the Fraley legislative committee unless he should be represented by counsel. Canceled checks were placed in evidence which were alleged not to be accounted for in the Governor's campaign expense statement.

## IRON WORKERS GET INCREASE.

READING, Pa.—At a meeting recently the employees of the Reading Iron Company, which has 300 men on its payroll, accepted the offer made by the management to advance the puddling rate from \$4.75 per ton to \$5, with the assurance that a further advance will follow when trade conditions warrant granting the same, was accepted.

SENATORS GREET  
WOMEN SEEKING  
VOTE AT CAPITOL

Member From Oregon, Author of  
Constitutional Amendment,  
Declares Before Gathering in  
Marble Room Hope of Success

## STREET THRONGS KIND

Representatives of Rival Camps  
in Massachusetts Proceed To-  
gether to Offer Argument of  
Signatures to Lawmakers

WASHINGTON—Woman's demand for the ballot was strikingly impressed on legislators today when suffrage pilgrims representing nearly all the states of the Union formally presented to the Senate petitions for enfranchisement. The famous marble room of the Senate was the scene of an impressive gathering as senators from suffrage states welcomed the women, lauded their cause and predicted early enactment of a constitutional amendment which would give them the vote.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, author of the pending constitutional amendment, welcomed the delegates in the following words:

"Women are the equals of men in all that goes to the making of a better state, they are the superiors of men in all that goes to make a higher standard of civilization. I hope that your mission may be successful."

Decorated with the yellow and white of the cause, 60 motor cars made their way for six miles late in the forenoon from Hyattsville, Md., through manifestly friendly territory to the halls of Congress. Croyds on the downtown streets cheered. There was no sign of the hostile element which broke up the pageant of last March.

Among those who extended the Senate's welcome and encouragement were Senators Owen of Oklahoma, Works of California, Ashurst of Arizona, Thomas of Colorado, Poinsett of Washington, Sherman of Illinois and Jones of Washington.

Double Embassy Goes  
to Senate in Name of  
Bay State Suffragists

Arriving in Washington simultaneously with the party of pilgrims sent out officially from the headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street, a second automobile party of suffragists appeared. The latter is under the leadership of Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, who, failing to be re-elected

(Continued on page seven, column four)

FORMER M. P. IS  
SENT TO JAIL IN  
SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Labor Leader Refuses Oath and  
Gets Three Months — Says  
He'll Join Hunger Strikers

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Yesterday in a scene of great excitement George Lansbury, former M. P. for Bow and one of the leaders of the Labor party on declining to be bound over to keep the peace was sent to prison for three months in consequence of a speech inciting to violence delivered at the great suffragette meeting in Albert hall.

Mr. Lansbury has announced his intention of joining the hunger strikers, a new development of whose campaign has just been originated by Miss May Wyan, who on being temporarily discharged from Holloway under the cat and mouse act, refused to leave and had to be dressed and carried out by wardresses and conveyed to a nursing home in a cab.

Refusing to enter this home, she sat on the pavement surrounded by a crowd who supplied her with chairs, rugs and hot-water bottles until the obstruction forced the police to carry her on a stretcher to the workhouse.

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## NEW HOUSE FOR CHILDREN'S MUSEUM



Pretty building at Jamaica pond is occupied by exhibits

MUSEUM FOR  
THE CHILDREN  
IN NEW HOME

Building on Shores of Jamaica  
Pond Is Occupied by Exhibit  
Formerly Housed in Refectory  
in Franklin Park Near Zoo

## INSTITUTION GROWS

Removal of the museum properties from the refectory building in Franklin park to the Children's museum building at Jamaica pond, begun yesterday, was completed today. Some of the specimens have been installed. This is the first important step that has been taken by the museum authorities since the coming of Miss Delia I. Griffin as curator. The building is to be renovated and will serve as a center for the activities it is expected will be carried on by the museum during the coming year.

The proximity of the zoo and the many attractions of the park overbalanced the quieter ones of the museum. The new location will have fewer distractions and more real advantages in addition to the one very practical one of being more accessible, being only a 22-minute ride by trolley from Park street.

One of the features of the new building which is looked upon as especially desirable is a lecture room where classes can be held and talks or lectures given for children.

In order to raise a fund of \$3000 which is considered necessary for the work as it is wished to carry it on the ensuing year, a system of class memberships has been planned.

Edson L. Ford, president of the Science Teachers Bureau is the originator of the idea.

2000 TO SEEK  
CARRIER JOBS

Edward E. Stebbins, secretary of the United States civil service commission, today announced that examinations for clerks and letter carriers in the Boston postoffice will be held in November. It is expected there will be about 2000 applicants.

The carriers list of eligibles is practically exhausted on account of the parcel post system going into operation. The broadening of the system will probably make vacancies for a great many more men this year.

LINER ON FIRST  
PASSENGER TRIP

Due here tomorrow, the British steamer Sagamore, Capt. Alexander Fenton, is nearing the end of her first voyage since her cattle pens have been reconstructed and accommodations for 60 cabin passengers built.

All of the steamers of the Warren line now running to Boston are to be made over so as to carry passengers in the Boston-Liverpool service.

Among those on board the Sagamore are: Miss Alice Holden, W. J. White, Miss Ethel F. Cleaves, Miss Martha Cushman and Miss Elizabeth Cushman.

LONDON COMBINE  
CLAIMS HIGHER  
TAXI EFFICIENCY

LONDON — A large taxi combine is taking place in London. When it is finished 4000 taxicabs will be owned by one company though of course this will leave many other companies including some of the largest untouched. No rise can take place in prices as these are governed by an order of the home office. The authors of the combine declare that a greater efficiency can easily be obtained at the present price of eightpence per mile.

BEDIENT IN BOX FOR BOSTON,  
FALKENBERG FOR CLEVELAND  
IN FIRST OF DOUBLE-HEADER

Falkenberg, the pitcher who came back from the minors into the big league, and has this year been helping the Cleveland American baseball team win many victories, was in the box this afternoon in the opening game of a double-header with the Boston Red Sox. Opposing him was Hugh Bedient, one of the members of last year's remarkable string of pitchers, who hasn't been doing as much as was expected of him this year.

A large crowd was drawn to Fenway park by the bargain day brace of games, and everybody hoped that Manager Carrigan's men would continue the fast play that has marked their work since their recent return home.

Manager Carrigan himself did not play in the first game. Instead he sent Thomas behind the bat to catch Bedient. The famous Lajoie was seen in the regular lineup for the first time here this season. Olson who played third on Cleveland's last trip here, was at first base, with Turner at third.

Boston's clean sweep of the Chicago series has led the team's followers to expect a better position for the world's champions when the season is over. The team's pitchers have been improving their work of late, and all the players seem to possess renewed confidence under Carrigan's leadership.

Today Boston is but five points behind Chicago. The team hopes to be in the first division tomorrow.

Collins, who won last Saturday's game, was expected to pitch the second game today. Another double header with Cleveland is scheduled for Saturday.

Today was the first time Cleveland had played in this city since June 11 and a large crowd began to assemble early. The Cleveland club has always been popular with local fans and the added attraction of being able to see two games at one admission proved to be a drawing card.

RAND LABOR DISPUTE GOES ON  
AND ONE MINE CLOSES DOWN

Owners Said to Have Reached Limit, but Concessions  
Seem Totally Inadequate to Men; Quantities of  
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Held by Miners

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Despatches just published by the government from Lord Gladstone at the Cape show that the troubles at the Rand were attended by perhaps greater danger than was realized in Europe. As it is, an enormous number of revolvers and quantities of ammunition appear to have fallen into the hands of the rioters during the sacking of the gun shops, and these as well as the mass of explosives in the hands of the miners are causing considerable uneasiness even now to the government.

Into the bargain this question was complicated by the presence of the natives. In the event of an interruption of railway communications something like 150,000 natives, faced with starvation, would have had to be dealt with and the position might have been almost indescribable.

The government appears to have faced these questions and to have obtained control of the situation sufficiently to be ready to dispose of the native labor in the event of a strike, but as to whether the strike will come or not obviously neither side is in a position to judge.

WESTERN TROLLEYS  
OF NEW HAVEN SOLD  
TO NEW YORK FIRMMELROSE OPENS  
PLAYGROUNDS  
FOR CHILDREN

Ball Grounds, Tennis Courts and  
Swimming Pool Are Main  
Features of New Place

Formal opening of the Messenger playgrounds and swimming pool, constructed by a society of Melrose residents known as the Melrose Playgrounds Association, and maintained by it, takes place today. Provision is made for the girls and boys of the entire city. Baseball grounds, tennis courts, swings and other apparatus has been provided.

The new bathhouse has been completed, and the swimming pool will be opened. Clifton H. Merriam, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., is in charge. The pool is fed through a filtering plant from a brook, while an auxiliary water supply from city water mains is provided. Monday mornings the pool is open free to all boys and on Friday mornings to the girls. Wednesday morning the pool is reserved for women and girls.

During the remainder of the week a small charge is made to pay for the laundering and care of the pool. Arrangements have also been made for using the pool in the evenings by adults.

BEDIENT IN BOX FOR BOSTON,  
FALKENBERG FOR CLEVELAND  
IN FIRST OF DOUBLE-HEADER

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Tls.  
CLEVELAND 0  
BOSTON 0

LINEUP FOR FIRST GAME  
BOSTON CLEVELAND  
Janvin, 2b.....c.f. Lubold  
Hooper, r.f.....ss. Chapman  
Speaker, c.f.....1b. Olson  
Lewis, l.f.....c. Jackson  
Gardner, 3b.....2b. Lajoie  
Engle, 1b.....3b. Turner  
Wagner, ss.....l.f. Graey  
Thomas, c.....c. Carlsen  
Bedient, p.....p. Falkenberg

WEYMOUTH RIVER  
BRIDGE REPORT  
IS CONFIRMED

Judge Pierce Approves Commission Plan for New Structure  
and Its Division of the Costs

Judge Pierce of the superior court confirmed today the report of the commission appointed to consider the construction of a new bridge over the Weymouth back river between Weymouth and Hingham to replace the present structure, which has a draw opening that has been condemned by the war department as too narrow.

The committee report recommends a structure costing \$102,549, the expense to be borne as follows: The Commonwealth, 45 per cent; Norfolk county, 20 per cent; Plymouth county, 20 per cent; Old Colony Street railway, 15 per cent.

The report further provides that in case the federal government shall contribute to the expense, such contribution shall be divided pro rata among the parties who are named in the report as builders of the bridge. There is a federal naval magazine above the bridge.

RAND LABOR DISPUTE GOES ON  
AND ONE MINE CLOSES DOWN

Owners Said to Have Reached Limit, but Concessions  
Seem Totally Inadequate to Men; Quantities of  
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Held by Miners

There has been considerable weakening in the solidarity of the men, still in the event of one section forcing an extreme measure there will be a tendency of others whether approving or not to throw in their lot with them. There is no question that from the point of view of the men the concessions offered by the owners are totally inadequate, just as there is no question that from the standpoint of the owners the concessions have gone as far as is consonant with the earning capacities of the mines.

It may be that the financing of the mines has developed on a basis which makes it impossible to give the men better terms and yet to pay, but that is another question entirely and one of which the consequence would be so widespread that the politicians are in no hurry to face it. The present condition of things is, however, so disastrous both to capital and labor that it is not likely to be prolonged. Already one mine has been closed down and the effect of a system of closing down would be to make the position of the men almost unendurable, whilst bringing the companies within measurable distance of bankruptcy.

New England Investment & Security Company, the Holding Concern, Sells Securities to Sanderson & Porter

## BUYS COMMON STOCK

These Securities Amount to \$100,000 and Alone Vote — Railroad Guarantees Profit — Mr. Mellen Confirms Deal

Sale of New Haven trolley holdings operated under the name of the New England Investment & Security Company, owning the Springfield, Worcester and other western Massachusetts trolley lines, to a New York firm of electrical engineers, Sanderson & Porter of 50 William street, is announced today. Confirmation of the sale was given by Charles S. Mellen, retiring president of the New Haven system, according to word from New York.

Mr. Mellen said that although he was not interested in the transaction and could not give details, he supposed the engineering firm purchased for investment, as it is a trolley promoter, operator and constructor.

Continuing, he said: "Whether the purchases are limited solely to the common stock or they have gone further and acquired an interest in the preferred I am not advised. The common stock was much more easily obtained, for it was smaller in amount and held by few parties." The sale of the road's trolley holdings was recommended in the recent interstate commerce commission report on the New Haven system.

The purchase was consummated through acquisition of the entire common stock of the New England Investment Company of \$100,000, which alone has voting power. The \$400,000 preferred stock of the investment & security company is owned by the public and dividends of 4 per cent on the issue are guaranteed by the New Haven railroad, which also guarantees \$105 per share in the event of liquidation.

The New England Investment & Security Company also has outstanding an issue of \$15,000,000 notes, guaranteed principal and interest by the New Haven. The New England Investment Company is a voluntary association formed back in 1906 at the time public complaint was directed against straight ownership of trolley lines by steam railroads.

The New Haven transferred to the holding company the Springfield and Worcester properties, the Central Massachusetts Electric Company and other minor lines. The bankers at that time attempted to effect the sale of the entire authorized issue of \$10,000,000 preferred, but never succeeded in distributing more than \$4,000,000.

It is understood that the price paid by Sanderson & Porter, the New York engineering firm, for the 1000 shares of common stock of the New England Investment & Security Company, was about \$200. This carries control of the management.

Sanderson & Porter have been little known in New England, although they have an excellent reputation in electrical circles in New York. They have been managers of electrical properties in Birmingham.

(Continued on page seven, column four)

NANKING TURNS  
TO YUAN SHIH KAI  
LEAVING REBELS

Although Provisional President  
Is Winning Now, Sun Yat Sen  
Says He Will Continue Fight

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—It seems almost impossible to obtain reliable information respecting the exact condition of things in China as news comes mainly through the sources controlled by one side in the present struggle. It seems evident that for the moment the provisional President has been successful, but in a country like China such a result is very different from the result which would be obtained by a similar success in the West.

Sun Yat Sen has announced that he is prepared to carry on the struggle for the next ten years, and there is no reason to question his ability to make good his undertaking.

Nanking, it is true, has apparently cancelled its proclamation of independence and Gen. Huang Hsing has withdrawn from the city, but of course the proclamation of independence may be renewed at any moment on a change in the fortunes of the struggle.

The money placed at the disposal of the provisional President by the quintuple loan has enabled him as was anticipated to gain the initial success. Whether he will be able to maintain this success in the long run is the far more important question which still remains to be decided.



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# France to Help Her Colonies Orangemen Are Determined

## ORANGEMEN ARE DETERMINED DECLARES BELFAST AUTHORITY

Home Rule Party Declared to Be Controlled by Church, and Charge Is Later Would Dominate All if Irish Parliament Is Constituted as Expected

(Special to the Monitor)  
BELFAST, Ireland.—One of the most prominent business men of Belfast and one who is in closest touch with all the arrangements which are being made to resist home rule gave his views on the present situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor after the great demonstration at Craigavon. A summary of the interview has already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

In answer to a question as to the manner in which Ulster would resist any attempt to place her under the control of a home rule Parliament this gentleman said that the exact steps Ulster would take would depend on how the situation developed.

It may be, he said, that when the determination of Ulster to resist at all costs is realized, there may be no attempt made to coerce us. We are determined to resist but one thing is certain—we will not take the offensive. We will fight only to defend our rights. You would notice the orderliness and restraint of the men who took part in today's procession. That is what we want. We are anxious to prevent any small riots. If the fight comes it will be a big thing and we are preparing for a big fight.

### Orangemen Disciplined

The men you saw today are orderly but independent. They manage themselves. They fully realize what they are preparing for and the obedience they show towards their leaders and their keenness for drill and discipline and everything that will fit them for the struggle is wonderful. The Orangemen are a conservative people and hold tenaciously to old methods and customs, but old customs are at once sacrificed if they interfere in any way with the preparations they are making.

For instance take the bands you saw in today's procession. A few years ago Orangemen would no more have acquiesced in the proposal to have a proper band in place of the terrifically noisy drum beating of which you heard only a little, than some of the old Scotsmen of 50 years ago would have acquiesced in the proposal to have an organ in church. This may be a small matter but it indicates the new spirit of the Orangemen. Only a few Orangemen drilled at the start of the present home rule trouble. Now they all drill.

The Orangemen and the Unionist clubmen, without abandoning their respective organizations, are united in the Ulster Volunteer Society, in which they are being drilled for defensive purposes by regular officers.

### No Home Rule Enthusiasm

There is no enthusiasm I am convinced, the Monitor's informant continued, in the ranks of the home rule party. By itself there is no force in the Nationalist party. We have all the force and all the enthusiasm. The Roman Catholic church is the cement which holds the other side together. If that were taken away the home rule business would be settled in a fortnight.

In England you do not realize the intensity of our feelings on this point. If home rule simply meant local government or an extension of the principle of local government we should not fight to oppose it for we are certainly quite capable of managing our own affairs. It is argued that Ulster is going against her own interests in opposing home rule as, under home rule, Ulster would quickly become the predominant partner and the real governing power. That would certainly happen if it were not for Roman Catholicism.

If we could get at Irishmen themselves we would undertake to persuade them in a fortnight, but we can't get at them

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.

NEW YORK  
CASINO—"The Purple Road."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
FORTHY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."  
GRAND—"The Men of Oz."  
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."

## PARLIAMENT TO BE BETTER HOUSED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The existing Parliament House in South Australia forms a portion only of the original design.

The need for increased accommodation, especially for the legislative council, has long been apparent, and the government placed a sum on the estimates as a first instalment toward the completion of the building. An advisory committee, consisting of members of both houses of the Legislature, recommended that the structure should be completed in accordance with plans submitted by the public buildings department.

The additions, facing North Terrace and King William road, will be of marble—in keeping with the present House of Assembly—and the whole building will present a handsome appearance. Accommodation has been made for a lift and two sets of stairs.

## GENERAL-ANZEIGER OF LONDON ISSUES 2000TH NUMBER

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Londoner General-Anzeiger is the only foreign newspaper published twice weekly in the British Isles, and is doubtless the most widely read foreign newspaper in the United Kingdom.

Perhaps the principal feature of this journal has been the effort to improve the good relations already existing between Germany and England, and it is interesting to note that the Londoner General-Anzeiger issues on the twenty-sixth of the present month its two thousandth number, and that at the close of the present year it will celebrate its twenty-fifth jubilee.

Henry Detloff, a well-known member of the German colony in the United Kingdom, is the founder of the paper, and is preparing a special jubilee number which will include the history of the rise and progress of the journal.

### PORTRAIT GALLERY VISITED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—A white paper was recently issued containing the report for the year ending March 31, 1913, of the trustees of the national portrait gallery. The number of visitors to the national portrait gallery during the year 1912 was 147,568, of whom 121,930 were admitted free on week days and 16,620 were admitted free on Sundays, while 9018 were admitted on payment of a sixpence. For the first three months of the present year 28,442 people visited the gallery. During the year 18 pictures were admitted by donations, loans or bequests, and 28 by purchases.

## RUMANIAN BOYS QUICKLY JOIN RANKS OF SCOUT MOVEMENT



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustration)

Section of sturdy boy scouts with flag in Bucharest

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The mobilization of the Rumanian army has caused the usual enthusiasm among the populations of Bucharest and other big cities. In her military institutions Rumania is said to be far ahead of any of the Balkan states.

Of recent years military training and exercises have been very much in vogue among the people, and the boy scout movement quickly obtained recruits on its introduction into the country.

## FRANCE TO AID COLONIES WITH HARBOR LOANS

Rich Madagascar Will Have Its Long Awaited Port, and Line to Djibouti Will Make That Place Great Red Sea Center

### ALGIERS SCHEME BIG

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France.—It would appear that at last something is going to be done for the French colonies. Recommendations have been so often made in the past without result, but the authorities now seem to be bestirring themselves and giving matters their attention.

The French colonial system is by no means perfect, and in fact in some respects it leaves much to be desired. In certain of the French possessions conditions compare very unfavorably with those in the colonies of neighbors, but the present government seems determined to remedy matters to a considerable extent, and moreover act promptly. One of the chief reasons for the present backward state of affairs is the difference of opinion that so often exists between the ministers at home and the colonial governments, which frequently spells delay in matters of pressing necessity.

The scheme which the minister for the colonies has just explained in detail to the commission for external affairs includes the creation of harbors in the colonies, and especially the improvement of some of those already in existence, which for one reason or another, such as the increase of trade or the development of the mercantile marine, are no longer sufficient for present needs.

### Colonies Will Pay

The cost of the projected works will be partly defrayed locally, except in such colonies where everything remains to be done, or partly borne by the home government. The latter share, however, will be only a small one, some of the colonies in fact having complete financial autonomy.

Among the works to be shortly put in hand are those in connection with the great colony of Madagascar and her port of Tamatave, the improvements of which have been delayed for years owing to simple financial misunderstandings between the home and colonial authorities.

The island of Madagascar is one of France's most prosperous possessions, both economically and financially. According to a ministerial report the surplus of receipts from 1909 to 1912 has progressed continually. In 1909 the surplus amounted to 3,538,000 francs, and reached by the end of 1912 nearly 6,000,000 francs, having thus doubled in the meantime. Trade in general went up from 61½ in 1909 to nearly 111 millions in 1912, and still better results are looked for.

Madagascar is chiefly agricultural, and produces the most varied commodities. Her production increases each year and in spite of lower rates the profits of the railways rise simultaneously with the volume of trade.

On the other hand a great drawback is the almost complete isolation of this island from the rest of the world, owing to the want of a port to properly handle her productions.

### Tamatave to Be Port

It is to remedy this that the creation of the port of Tamatave has been decided on by the ministry for the colonies and the government of Madagascar. It will cost 15 millions, which will be paid from the profits realized by the colony and also from the present cash reserves which exceed 10 millions. Demands have been made by a representative of a neighboring island that this work shall be carried out as rapidly as possible, this island in common with others being obliged at present to draw her supplies from abroad, instead of from Madagascar, owing to the lack of a port of shipment.

The commission for external affairs has also been occupied with the schemes for the improvement of the port of Djibouti, the capital of French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden. Situated at the exit from the Red Sea and on the route to India, Djibouti is destined to become as prosperous as her neighbors

Aden and Obuk. The near completion of a railway establishing communications with the capital of Ethiopia will make of her the emporium and port of shipment for the produce of these countries, or give her a trade that will rival that of any of her neighbors.

### Djibouti Prospering

The financial state of Djibouti is as prosperous as that of Madagascar, but it is only the finishing of this railway, in which France has heavily invested, that will make of the port the great French center in the Red sea. The works that will be required will be considerable, as a harbor will have to be constructed in which ships of any tonnage can berth, and even load alongside the wharves. In this instance, too, it is the colony that will cover the cost in her budget, the required outlay being estimated at \$8,000,000.

Mention was recently made of the works required in the French colony of Tahiti, half way between Panama and Australia. These have been definitely decided on, but in this case the entire cost will be borne by the state, the colony being unable to contribute owing to her present insignificant volume of trade. Four lighthouses to mark the route to be followed through the archipelago will be finished next year as well as a wireless station radiating on the Pacific. Moreover the Tahiti channel will be dredged to a depth of 13 meters to allow any vessel entering. This new port of call, on account of its exceptional position, has a great future before it.

In the Antilles, with the requirements necessitated by the opening of the Panama canal always in view, fresh works will have to be undertaken to improve the harbors of Port de France in Martinique and Pointe à Pitre in Guadeloupe at an estimated cost of \$8,000,000.

The works contemplated in the port of Algiers in Africa, amounting to \$103,000,000, are to be covered as follows: \$8,000,000 to be paid by the French government and \$2,000,000 by Algeria, which will moreover raise a loan of \$80,000,000, repayable in 75 years, this department enjoying financial autonomy.

### ARMY OFFICERS TO PASS TEST

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The war office announces that all officers wishing to compete at future international horse shows and jumping competitions must be inspected, with their mounts, by a cavalry brigade commander. If he finds them to have attained a sufficient standard of excellence leave may be granted them to take part in competitions at horse shows and elsewhere without reference to the war office except in the case of shows abroad. In the latter case applications must be submitted for war office approval.

## GREATER GRANTS FOR RURAL EDUCATION TO BE OBJECTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A discussion took place on the subject of agricultural education at a council meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture held recently, when the report of the committee on rural education was considered.

The report declared that it was thought possible that some arrangement might be made by which promising boys might be taken from the elementary schools as wage-earning pupils. They would still remain under the education authority and could attend continuation classes twice in the week.

The establishment of apprenticeship farms managed by a bailiff and assisted by a cowman, shepherd and wagoner was also recommended. On these farms the entire work would be done by boys taken from the agricultural laborer class.

The total sum spent by the counties on agricultural education amounted to £80,000 per annum, while the total grants made by the board of agriculture reached the sum of £12,000. The committee was of the opinion that a sum of £180,000 a year at least was needed to secure an effective system of agricultural education in all parts of the country.

With regard to the development commission, the funds at its disposal were deemed as applicable only to new work, but the committee was of the opinion, which was shared by all practical agriculturists, that the commission had allowed itself to be diverted from a consideration of the practical needs of the

## CANTONESE GRIN AT CYCLISTS WITH SWORD-IN-AIR-LEADER

Capital of South China Bunds River, Better Thoroughfares, Adopts Western Sanitation and Building Ideas and Improves Police and Mail Service

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG.—Canton, though supposed to be the seat of the southern hostility to the northern dominance and regarded as the probable capital of a new republic should separation be carried into effect, does not show on the surface any indications to bear out the strength of the southern demand for separation. Instead, it proposes a greater attention to solid progress than is perhaps to be seen in any other city in China.

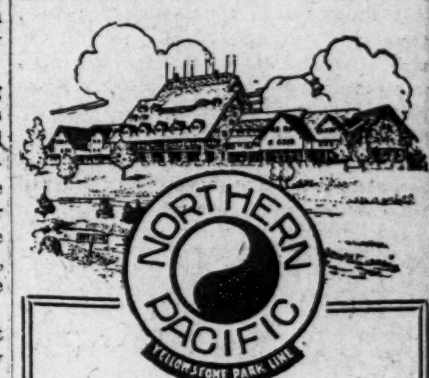
The bunding of the river is making decided headway, better thoroughfares are being introduced where possible, and many western ideas as to building, sanitary science and municipal control are being carried into effect. The visitor could not fail to be struck with the many changes that are now apparent, changes undoubtedly making for the general good.

One of the most striking changes just noted is the equipment of a military corps with bicycles, and while foreigners may have laughed the natives grinned with delight when the corps dashed through the streets the other day on their bicycles with an officer at the head who carried a sword aloft in his right hand. The spectacle was a new one to Canton and while it has its laughable aspects it also shows the aptitude for the present day Chinese to adopt western ideas.

This appreciation of the bicycle, which has long been apparent among the Chinese of Hongkong and the treaty ports, is further demonstrated in Canton by the employment of couriers mounted on bicycles who carry mails to the trains and to outlying stations. The use of the cycle in this way is of course limited as the roads of China do not permit wheeled traffic of any kind. Besides that, in the cities the chair and rickshaw coolies have not quite acquired western ideas as to the rule of the road, and if they get a chance to inconvenience a cyclist they are only too happy. However, there is no doubt that the bicycle has come to stay, even in the crowded streets of China.

Other changes noticeable in Canton are the new rickshaws which are more comfortably equipped than even those of Hongkong. The police of the city have been uniformed, furnished with batons

and also flash lights. Mention of the latter recalls the fact that the electric light is now in greater use throughout the city and its popularity is growing. These matters may not be very important in themselves but they are of value as indicating the facility with which certain innovations are being taken up.



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# More Control of English Automobile Traffic Is Official Aim

## BLERIOT DEVICE IS FOR MOORING OF WATER PLANE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When the aeroplane was first brought to a sufficient pitch of perfection to make extended flights, the question of starting was one of no inconsiderable difficulty. Gradually, however, this was overcome until today it is possible to start an aeroplane from practically anywhere.

Now that the water plane is coming more and more into general use the question of moorings for this new form of locomotion is engaging the attention of those chiefly interested in its manufacture and use. The water plane may be said to have come to stay, for it has been proved time and again to be reliable, and, when well managed, to be capable of alighting on the surface of even fairly rough water with comparative ease.

According to the Paris correspondent of the Times, M. Bleriot, the well-known designer of the aeroplane bearing his name, who attracted so much attention in the early days of aviation by crossing the English channel, has perfected an ingenious device whereby not only water planes but aeroplanes may be able to moor themselves.

Instead, as is usual in the case of vessels, of making the water plane float to a submarine cable or, to a buoy floating on the surface of the water, the water plane will, when using M. Bleriot's device, be made fast to an overhead cable. Experiments were carried out recently at Buc aerodrome, and are reported to have been successful from every point of view.

It appears that by means of wooden arms in the shape of an open V the cable is caught, and on the machine rising from the ground the aeroplane or water plane is released by means of the pressure exerted on the cable as the aeroplane starts. The results of further experiments with this ingenious device will be watched with interest.

## NATIVE RED GUM TREES TO BE SET OUT IN ADELAIDE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—One important point which impresses a visitor to South Australia is the attention given to tree-planting by the civic authorities, both in the urban area and country districts. Indeed, a considerable factor in earning for Adelaide the appropriate title of "Queen City of the South," has been the splendid avenues of ornamental trees which adorn some of the principal thoroughfares.

That the country centers have been enabled to follow the example of the metropolis in this respect is largely due to the operations of the state forest department, which during the past 30 years has distributed gratis over 8,000,000 trees for public and private planting.

In pursuance of the enlightened and progressive policy of beautifying the capital city, it is the intention of the Adelaide municipality, in addition to planting ornamental trees in various drives and thoroughfares, to set out during the next few months over 1000 native red gum trees in the open spaces encircling the city. At the request of the education department, it is probable that portion of the latter work will be carried out by children attending the city schools.

## REVENUE RETURNS TOLD IN BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The treasury recently issued two returns dealing with revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March last, one return dealing with Great Britain and Ireland and the other with England, Scotland, and Ireland.

For 1912 the true revenue of Great Britain was estimated at £174,339,000, the revenue collected amounting to £176,348,500. In Ireland the estimated true revenue for 1912 was £10,731,500, the revenue as collected amounting to £12,504,500.

England contributed to revenue £154,389,000, or 83.42 per cent; Scotland £19,950,000 or 10.78 per cent, and Ireland £10,731,500 or 5.80 per cent, a total of £185,070,500. England received £62,693,500 or 74.26 per cent, in local expenditure; Ireland £12,137,000 or 14.37 per cent, and Scotland £9,596,500 or 11.37 per cent, a total of £84,427,000. The net balance available for expenditure was therefore £100,643,500.

## EXPERTS DISCUSS CADET TRAINING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A meeting was some time ago held at the Guildhall of commanding officers of cadet units and others interested in the training of cadets. Col. Sir W. Watts, commandant of cadets, was in the chair, and commanding officers from Essex, Sussex, Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Devon, Kent and London were also present. The subject discussed was the present position of the cadet movement and the speediest method of introducing the Dominion's plan of universal cadet and adult training in the mother country.

Various resolutions were carried urging the granting of facilities for the

military training of boys such as exist in the colonies and also urging the adoption of the principle of compulsion.

Col. Sir Reginald Hennell said that in his opinion the fear of compulsion would impair the success of a national system of cadet training, but his remarks did not meet with approval.

Mr. Solano said that, in England, re-

cruiting was based on a system far worse than compulsion, being based on the system of recruiting from the surplus and ill-paid labor of the country, while Col. Sir Lauder Brunton said that it was not till education became compulsory that it became universal, and it would be the same with military training.

## HIGH TRIBUTES PAID IRELAND BY MEMBER OF ENGLISH PRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On the occasion of the Irish national festival, St. Patrick's day, this year, the Times issued a 32-page supplement, having as its sub-title "The Irish Number." Many aspects of Irish life and enterprise were dealt with education, art and literature, land and agriculture, manufactures and so forth. Of the leading articles, perhaps the most interesting, especially at the moment when the subject was so much to the front of public attention was that entitled "Ireland and the Empire," in which the writer reviewed the contributions which Ireland had made towards the building up of the British empire. He found them, of course, large and generous.

After declaring that the Celt, pure and simple, no longer survived, a point which many will be found to dispute, the writer contended that the Anglo-Irish type "seems to be specially favorable to the production of the soldier-administrator," and to be the "true temperament of the empire-builder."

He cited as instances par excellence "the two Wellesleys," Richard Wellesley's great work in India, and that of his more famous brother, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, first in the great struggle for supremacy in India, and afterwards in the Napoleonic wars.

In the realm of literature and journalism he pointed out that the Anglo-Irish type "has given famous journalists to the empire. Queen's County claims Delane, and the Times owed Russell, the greatest of all war correspondents, to Dublin."

In considering that important aspect of empire building, the work of the

colonial governor, he found Ireland very much to the forefront, Acheson, Carleton, Dufferin in Canada, and Sir Richard Bourke in Australia, whilst in regard to South Africa, he pointed to the fact that the foundations of the present regime were laid largely by Irishmen.

Under the heading "Some Irishmen of Intellect," the writer noted the fact that "Ireland has given at least two lord chancellors to England, Hugh McCalmont Cairnes and Lord Russell of Killowen, and that whilst the fame of Irish oratory has not been conspicuously upheld in recent years, the country which boasts of Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, Bushe, and Plunket can afford to rest upon its laurels.

"At the present time," said the writer in conclusion, "the country is full of intellectual life and ambition. The land question, all but settled, no longer swamps the minds and hearts of men in one primal passion. The nation is recovering something of its splendid youth. In literature and the arts there is a forward movement which already has produced conspicuous results. It is probable that much of Ireland's future contribution to the empire will take the shape of a spiritual and intellectual stimulus, much of it—perhaps the greater and more important part—will be the contribution of economic ideas.

"Ireland, with her old tribal instincts and her new economic needs, seems to be a chosen field for this high adventure. The greatest of all Ireland's contributions to the empire may yet be a triumphant object lesson in the building of a rural civilization."

## EPOCH OF COMPLETE PEACE IS SORELY NEEDED BY CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—Commenting on the opinion advanced some time ago by the Frankfurter Zeitung, that "the call for a German-American-Chinese offensive and defensive alliance will not be long silenced, particularly in the press," the China Republic says that there is absolutely no apparent reason why China and Germany should not become fast friends.

Surely the time has arrived, it continues, when the level-headed nations, whose interests can best be served through the existence of a strong united China, should veto the deep laid schemes of those who would perpetuate in the Orient the misgovernment which has obtained for so long.

China must be saved from the muds and constant turmoil, which in the West has now led to complications that will only with great difficulty be devoid of a disastrous clash of arms unparalleled in the history of modern times. "As you make your bed," it adds, "so you shall lie in it." As the treaty powers now sow, they shall reap.

Dealing with the question of the necessity for peace generally, the China Republic says that a long period of peace is, admittedly, a sine qua non of the success of the strenuous efforts being made to reconstruct, on the ruins of the Ta Tsing dynasty, an entirely new and progressive state.

Without peace, it declares, it is idle to look for that degree of more or less rapid progress and consequent prosperity, which under favorable circumstances would go hand in hand with the development of industries, exploitation of our vast mineral resources, and the annual diversion of hundreds of millions of dollars from the baneful opium traffic into divers commercial channels.

Peace, it adds, has been generally recognized by the republican leaders as the most desirable antidote for China's many ills, for once that be assured the time must come in due course, when a strong united nation would replace the constant turmoil, confusion, and crises, which in the past has stood for China in the eyes of the world.

## BELGIANS WANT HALF HOLIDAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium—Certain banks and financial agencies in Brussels have of late adopted the system established in England of closing at noon on Saturdays, establishing what is termed the "Semaine Anglaise," and an active propaganda is being carried on with a view to the adoption of this practise in factories and the majority of commercial establishments.

The question has become one of acute interest in the industrial and commercial world, and while favored by a large contingent, it nevertheless encounters serious opposition on the part of many business men who claim that working people, and especially those of socialist affiliations, already observe Monday as a half or even a whole holiday, and that the recognition of the Saturday half holiday would result in seriously hampering industrial and commercial operations throughout the entire country.

## DR. HENSLEY HENSON ACCEPTS

(Special to the Monitor)

DURHAM, England—Dr. Hensley Henson, Dean of Durham, has accepted the position of honorary professor of modern history in the University of Durham, and will direct the organization of an honors school of modern history in the cathedral city.

## DICKENS' CHAIR SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Charles Dickens' cherrywood chair, used by him at Gad's hill, was sold for only £2 5s. at Sotheby's. A ring belonging to Lord Byron went for \$9.

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY HELPED

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Hongkong University is to have the equipment for its eight engineering laboratories, ordered from British firms, carried out freight free by the leading shipping companies.

## INSURANCE ACT'S HARDSHIPS SEEN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the House of Commons some time ago to a deputation from the trades union congress, who presented resolutions on the position of the casual worker under the insurance act, Mr. Masterman said that the position of the casual worker was a very difficult problem. In exceptional cases the hardship was inflicted that where a man obtained no work on Monday he had to stamp his card on Tuesday, not only for himself but for his employer, in order that he might have a chance of finding employment, and even when he had made these contributions he sometimes failed to find work.

The government intended to deal with the matter at the earliest possible moment, but nothing could be worse than to legislate so as to induce employers to give preference to casual labor, and he and his colleagues were carefully considering the best way of dealing with the problem.

In conclusion Mr. Masterman proposed that the members of the trade unions concerned should appoint representatives to confer with the insurance commission to see if they could find some solution of the difficulty. If they could find them a good scheme, Mr. Masterman added, he would guarantee to do his best to get it through.

## ARMY TRADING OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

ALDERSHOT, England—Army trading has been denounced by the Aldershot town council, who have decided to petition the corporations and councils of every city, borough, and town where troops are stationed to assist them in opposing the scheme.

## FRENCH RECRUITING ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—During the debate on the army in the French Chamber the House voted that the 1913 class of recruits should be incorporated during the second fortnight in November.

## TURKEY ON THE WAY BACK



(Reproduced by courtesy of the Daily Graphic)

"The Turkey Trot"

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—In view of the recent report that the Turks were advancing on Adrianople, the accompanying cartoon, which is reproduced by the courtesy of the Daily Graphic, is as apt as it is interesting.

## EMPIRE DEFENSE IS DISCUSSED BY VISCOUNT HYTHE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Viscount Hythe spoke at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute some time ago on the subject of the best method of combining the resources of the empire for the common defense. Before the colonies decided on the policy of independent navies they should consider all that such a policy entailed.

From the broadest imperial point of view it was undoubtedly desirable that there should be established at Halifax, Esquimaux, Sydney, Auckland and Cape Town dockyards capable of dealing with the largest repairs. It might be an advantage that shipyards, capable of building warships of all classes, should be established in Canada and in Australia, but the cost would be enormous. In any case, the object in view could only be attained gradually on the lines adopted by Australia and recommended by Mr. Borden for Canada.

Again it did not seem likely that the colonies, for some time to come, would be able to man the warships they built. On a general review of the whole question the conclusion seemed to him inevitable that at the moment the naval defense of the empire could only be efficiently provided for by one imperial navy under single control.

On the question of imperial federation Viscount Hythe said that every self-governing nation should manage its own affairs, but that every part of the empire which bore its fair share of imperial burdens should have a voice in the control of imperial expenditure and policy. The necessary authority must be a Parliament or council created ad hoc, and it must contain representatives of the West Indies, of India, of the Malay states, of dependencies in Africa and elsewhere, as well as of the self-governing dominions.

In conclusion, Viscount Hythe said that though the problem of imperial defense, or of imperial federation, had not yet been solved they had progressed a good way towards that goal.

## HENLEY STATUE GIVEN TO GALLERY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The National Gallery in London has been enriched by the acquisition of a famous piece of sculpture, a bust of W. E. Henley by the French sculptor, Rodin, which has been presented by Mrs. Henley. Henley was a poet, a man of great originality and of wide interests, and one who exerted a widespread influence over English literature.

An immense admirer of Rodin, it is natural that Henley chose this sculptor to execute this portrait of himself. He always spoke in enthusiastic terms of the Frenchman and paid special homage to his portrait busts, which he declared were enough, should Rodin have done no other work, to make his name famous throughout all time. The bust is placed on exhibition in the east wing of the National Portrait Gallery.

## GALICIAN JEWS INVITED TO DEPLETED MORAVIAN TOWNS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle, writing from Cracow, says that in view of the steady emigration of Jews from Galicia, many leading Jews of Brunn, the capital of Moravia, have a project under consideration to settle a part of these Galician Jews in those towns and villages of Moravia where the number of Jews is decreasing, and where the newcomers could easily find work and employment, and where they would also find full Jewish national and political liberty.

It is not known to many, he continues,

## TRANSPORT MEN SHOW BIG GAINS IN THEIR UNIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report issued by the National Transport Workers Federation, is to be translated into six European languages and circulated throughout the world. It forms an interesting contribution to the history of the growth of the trade union movement in England.

The author of the report, Mr. Williams, the general secretary of the Transport Workers Federation, tells tersely of its formation and growth from 1910 to 1912, of its beginnings at a time when the trade organizations of the country were deplorably weak and when unity of action was unknown.

Of the men forming the union at that time, Mr. Williams says: "They were animated by no single purpose and they had not been taught their great unity of interest. The men who were organized and enjoying relatively good conditions were reluctant to attempt an improvement because of the fear of unemployment or defeat. Then came the federation which appealed to their imagination."

Mr. Williams then tells the story of the great seamen's strike, involving as it did the port workers, when "old established unions increased their membership by tens of thousands, obscure little unions loomed important, and took upon themselves unusual dignity, and, sad to relate, many more new unions were formed to add to the already large number."

In connection with the large number of unions, it is incidentally mentioned that at the time of writing the report, the docks were organized into more than 40 unions, of which 29 were in the federation. Between the dates January, 1910, and January, 1911, the report estimates that the increase in number of organized transport workers, exclusive of railway and tramway men, was from 100,000 to 250,000.

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE'S NEW POLICY DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—By a majority of 17 the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute passed a resolution some time ago in favor of altering their rules in accordance with certain recommendations of the council. The principal alteration recommended by the council was that gentlemen, as well as ladies, should be eligible for election as associates in the United Kingdom on payment of £1 per annum. They would not be regarded as corporate members or Fellows and would not be entitled to attend any general or special meeting, but they would enjoy all the other advantages of membership.

Mr. Dutton explained that the recommendation was not made under the pressure of necessity. As compared with 1911 the number of Fellows resident and non-resident and associates had increased from 508 to 717, and the general income from £8507 to £11,217. What was wanted was to bring in a large body of people who would be associated with them in their imperial work. If large numbers of people all over the Kingdom were to join, the efficiency of the institute would be greatly increased because of the public opinion it would thus have at its back.

community is also a political official. The Moravian Jews are very well off, but they are relatively few in number.

The settlement of Galician Jews in the decreasing Moravian Jewish communities will not only prevent those communities from being destroyed through emigration, but will also be the best possible refuge for them, for as Austrian citizens they cannot be expelled from Moravia as they are expelled from Germany.

It is to be hoped, says the correspondent, that this promising scheme will be carried out for the sake of the Moravian Jewish communities, as well as for the sake of the Galician Jews.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS TRYING TO IMPROVE MOTOR TRAFFIC

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The committee of the House of Commons on motor traffic, of which Sir George Toulmin is chairman, recently heard evidence from Sir Robert Fox, town clerk of Leeds.

Sir Robert Fox stated that the corporation of Leeds owned and worked the tramways and also ran omnibuses in connection with the trams outside the city area. To increase the safety of the system a large number of police had been put on point duty and a great deal of care was exercised by them.

The conclusion had been come to, however, that the powers of the police were not sufficient, especially in dealing with intermittent traffic, which was more difficult to regulate than block traffic and required great presence of mind, skill, and quickness of decision.

The drivers of motor cars were bound by law to stop when called on by the police to do so, and he failed to see why other traffic should not be subject to a similar law. A man who disobeyed was not liable to any penalty unless he had been previously warned by a constable. In these circumstances the regulation was of no use whatever.

If the restriction about the warning was removed it would be a most excellent regulation, and what was required was a statutory provision of general application to this effect. Otherwise he considered that the system at present in force under which by-laws for the regulation of street traffic were drafted by the city council, approved by the home secretary, and carried out by the police were the best that could be devised.

Robert Peacock, who has for nearly 16 years been chief constable of Manchester, described the steps which had been taken by the corporation to control the traffic of the city.

In the year 1902 the corporation obtained powers to make regulations (a) prescribing the line to be kept at any street crossing by all persons riding or driving, and (b) requiring the drivers

of heavy and slow-moving vehicles to keep their vehicles to a particular portion of the street. Regulations were made under this section and were put in force with beneficial results to the traffic and to public safety and convenience.

A few years ago, however, an appeal against a conviction of the justices was made by the defendant, and the court of appeal quashed the conviction on the ground that no offense was committed unless a warning was given by a police constable stationed in the street to direct the traffic.

The effect of this ruling was to render the regulations inoperative.

## PROPORTIONAL PLAN TO BE USED IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In the new legislative council reform bill, the Tasmanian proportional representation system is adopted in lieu of Lord Courtney's method. According to this arrangement each island is to be divided into two electorates, the northern divisions each returning 11 members and the southern nine. Representatives hold office until the next general election which takes place five years from the date of their election.

Arrangements are made whereby the representation is adjusted according to the results of the census, an odd number of members being retained in each electorate. Power to initiate money bills still remains with the lower House, the council having power to propose alterations.

The bill also provides that in the event of disagreement between the two Houses on any other than money bills, the matter will be settled in joint session, and that if the lower House still dissents there will be a joint dissolution of both Houses.

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# More Towns to Have Postal Carrier Service

## MINNEAPOLIS NOW AN OFFICIAL PORT

MINNEAPOLIS—This city became a real port recently when the war department at Washington adopted the harbor lines marking the water terminal that is to be created at the Washington avenue bridge. W. F. Decker, chairman of the river improvement committee of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, was notified of the fixing officially of the harbor boundaries.

The width of the harbor and the location for the sea wall that is to be constructed conform to the lines laid down in the improvement plans as proposed by the committee.

## COLLEGE REGENTS SELECT SITES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The new mines building at the University of Minnesota will be on the new campus in the engineering group, instead of the former site on the bank of the Mississippi river, according to a decision given by the building and grounds committee of the board of regents, which overrules objections of the school of mines faculty to the site selected.

A site on the new campus was chosen for the new biology building, and it was decided also to move the Campus Club, the home of the faculty organization, from Church street to a site near the Northern Pacific tracks on Pleasant street.

## Year's Experiment So Successful That Postoffice Department Proposes to Expand System to Include Other Localities

\$150,000 AVAILABLE

WASHINGTON—Following satisfactory reports from small postoffices throughout the country concerning the first year's operation of the experiment, the postoffice department is planning to expand the carrier delivery service in certain second and third-class postoffice towns to include a number of other localities. The purpose of the experiment, for which \$100,000 was appropriated by Congress last year, was to test the practicability of giving to small towns, too small to be eligible for city delivery service, the service of one or two carriers and one or two deliveries per day.

It has been tried out in 106 towns, distributed in all the states of the Union, with markedly successful results, in almost every instance the report from the postmaster being expressive of keen appreciation on behalf of the patrons served. In many localities the service has been so greatly appreciated that the patrons declare it will be necessary to continue it permanently. It has even stimulated the postal business to an extent that has demanded additional carriers.

Congress has appropriated \$150,000 for this year in the postal appropriation act for this purpose, making it possible for the department to extend the service somewhat. Wherever the department officials now see a postoffice that they think would be a good one in which to try out the experiment a carrier will be put on there. This will be done up to the limit of the appropriation. Second and third-class offices, which are not entitled to city delivery, are classified according to receipts, a second-class postoffice being one whose receipts exceed \$8,000 a year but are less than \$10,000, and a third-class postoffice being one whose receipts are more than \$10,000 and less than \$8,000. First-class offices are allowed to communities having 10,000 inhabitants or furnishing \$10,000 annual receipts.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAKING DALLAS, Tex.—Having made the survey from Dallas to Anahuac on the Trinity river, the control party of survey men under the United States engineering office at Dallas has turned its attention to other work. The workers are making topographical survey. Three additional parties of 15 men each will be started out for the precise level and triangulation work. It is expected that these processes, with the use of data in the platting of maps, will require until July, 1914.

## LOBSTER SEASON TO BE CURTAILED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The department of marine and fisheries is considering a report by the shell fish commission, which made an inquiry into the lobster and oyster industry in the lower provinces, and submitted a number of recommendations.

It is proposed to limit considerable the season in which lobsters may be caught, and also define the minimum size. The lobster hatcheries not having proved an unqualified success, it is proposed to build no more of them till their benefits are better proved.

In regard to oysters, the season also is to be shortened, a size limit prescribed and a uniform oyster barrel adopted.

## "KATY" TO BUILD LINE TO DENVER

TOPEKA, Kan.—That the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad is getting ready to build into Denver was indicated recently when a charter was granted to the Colorado, Kansas & Oklahoma railroad.

The Scott City Northern operates between Scott City on the Missouri Pacific and Winona on the Union Pacific. It is now in the hands of receivers.

The new company will take over the Scott City Northern and extend it south to Forgan, Okla., where it will connect with the Wichita Falls line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and will build west, it is announced, to Denver from Winona.

## RANTOUL, ILL., BUSY CROSSING PLACE FOR TWO RAILROADS



East Sangamon avenue in Rantoul, Ill.

RANTOUL, Ill.—As the crossing place of two steam railroads feeding in from east and west, Rantoul is the leading point in north Champaign county. It is a city of schools and churches, and prides itself on its good citizenship. Nearly all the business houses here are new and constructed of brick. Banks here do an extensive business throughout surrounding counties. Sangamon and Grove avenues are being paved through the town to the city limits. Rantoul has 1500 inhabitants, most of them being well to do, and they travel a great deal, especially back and forth to the county seat, to attend court, Chautauqua, fairs, theaters and the university functions. The interurban railway line opened recently between Rantoul and Urbana will be extended soon north to Kankakee.

## TOWN IN THREE COUNTIES AND TWO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

ATLANTA, Ga.—No other town in the United States is situated like Winder, Ga., it is said, which is in three counties, three senatorial districts and two congressional districts. The only other complication which could possibly be added to it would be to run a state line through it and put it in two states.

These facts constitute the basis of the general popularity through Georgia of Winder's claim for a new county which will be urged before the Legislature.

The point at which the county lines of Jackson, Gwinnett and Walton counties meet is within 500 feet of the center of Winder, a thriving city of 3000 population. The eastern side of Athens street, running through Winder, is in Jackson county; the western side is in Gwinnett. Residents on Athens street can sit on their front porches and talk to each other, but they must attend different courts which are more than 30 miles apart, and they must vote in different precincts for different candidates.

In another part of the town the people travel 16 miles to Monroe, the county seat of Walton, and vote for still different legislators and senators.

Jackson county is in the thirty-third senatorial district, Gwinnett is in the thirty-fourth, and Walton in the twenty-seventh; so that Winder has representing it in the Legislature three members of the lower house and three of the upper. This would look like strong representation, but as a matter of fact the representatives usually come from remote sections of the counties in question, and Winder, it is said, suffers accordingly.

## OIL TO REPLACE COAL IN ENGINES

Oil-burning locomotives are to be tried by the Canadian Pacific railway in western Canada and the first of these is to be put on the Vancouver-North Bend division of the Canadian Pacific railroad. As fast as the Canadian Pacific shops in Vancouver convert the locomotives from coal to oil-burners the entire motive power of that division will be changed to fluid burners.

Over 60 locomotives are now used on the division. It will be nearly two years before the change is complete.

## ATLANTIC COAST MACKEREL RUN HEAVY AND REACHES TO LABRADOR

Followers of Picturesque Sea Industry Rejoice in Surpassing Catch and Compare Tales of Steel Blue and Silver Scombers Taken for Fifty Years Back

ACCORDING to fishermen and dealers, the mackerel catch this year has far surpassed any of recent years, some of the fish being found as far north as the coast of Labrador. In 1871 mackerel, it is recorded, were abundant off the coast of Labrador, but the natural northern limits of the common mackerel in the western Atlantic is usually the strait of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Quebec. Hence the current opinion is that the mackerel go to Labrador only in seasons remarkable for the prevalence of westerly winds.

The habits of the mackerel are so erratic that fishermen cannot tell one year where the next spring's catch will be heaviest. As a rule the mackerel do not go farther south than the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras, where they are found in early spring.

The fishing schooners of New England find schools of them in this region some distance from the shore, but there is no record of their having been taken in any numbers in the shoal waters of Long Island. Sometimes stragglers enter the Chesapeake bay, in summer months great numbers from the gulf of St. Lawrence. They have never been taken in Buzzards bay or off the coast of Greenland, though they have been caught in plenty off the northwestern coast of Newfoundland.

Fortin, an authority on Canadian fisheries, stated in his annual report of 1864 that mackerel appear at 50° degrees north and sometimes enter the strait of Belle Isle. Perley, another authority, says that they are rarely known to visit the coast of Labrador. In the Canadian inspectors' reports of fisheries between 1864 and 1870 may be found evidence that mackerel were taken rarely, even on the Labrador coast of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

## Bay of Fundy Deserted

Some years ago mackerel were abundant in the bay of Fundy, as many as 12 vessels from Eastport, Me., being engaged in the industry chiefly about Digby and St. Marys bays. Now they have so completely disappeared as not to form an item in the commercial record of the catch. At different periods the causes

of the relative abundance and scarcity of mackerel in different years, their appearance and disappearance, have been widely discussed and investigated on account of the disputes between the United States and the Canadian governments concerning the value to American fishermen and their right to participate in the mackerel fisheries in the provincial waters.

Migration of the mackerel so far has defied all authorities and theories. It is unlike any other fish, and is found here today and there tomorrow. Fishermen, however, can follow them, as they swim in huge schools which can be easily detected from the surface of the water. Their movements seem to be regulated solely by the temperature of the ocean. As a rule the mackerel seeks colder water than most other fish, and experienced fishermen in their fishing trip stories tell of catching eight and ten mackerel some years as late as Jan. 4 and 5 on Georges banks.

In January, 1868 or 1869, Capt. Warren Brown of the schooner Charles Frederick of Gloucester, Mass., caught 30 mackerel on a trawl line set on Middle bank. The Yarmouth Herald (Yarmouth, N. S.), Jan. 2, 1870, states that two fine, fat, fresh mackerel were found among the kelp at Green cove on Friday, Dec. 28, 1878.

## Catch Lags in November

Mackerel nets are kept out until Nov. 30 and the men hire until that time, though some parties keep out to sea in December. Fish caught after November go on record as rarities and one caught on Christmas eve has gone down in history, being considered worthy of mention in an official government report of fisheries.

There is a theory that the mackerel cannot see in the winter and buries himself in the mud, but one old mackereler said, "I don't know anything about the scales of the eyes, but I do know that they see much too sharp for us, steering clear of our spring nets." In the spring the mackerel appears as suddenly as it disappears in the fall, from where no one knows. Many Mas-

## CORNING, CAL., IS WIDELY KNOWN IN FRUIT RAISING



Cantaloupes and tomatoes for express shipment from Corning, Cal.

CORNING, Cal.—Corning is the trading and social center of the widely-known Maywood colony, as well as of a large area of grain, fruit and stock country comprising all the south half of Tehama county, and is the second town in the county. This is one of the chief fruit shipping points in the north half of the state, the apricots and peaches being particularly sought after by the shipping companies because of their superior carrying qualities and the high color the peaches take on when ripe. It is also an important dried fruit center, and several drying plants prepare large quantities of apricots, peaches and prunes for the eastern market and for export. The local packing house turns out many carloads of this dried product each year, while outside buyers ship hundreds of tons to other places for packing. The olive industry is carried on extensively here.

## PERMANENT TARIFF BOARD IS AGAIN URGED AS CONGRESS NEED

WASHINGTON—While the lobby investigation is still in a stage of discovery, and nobody knows definitely what the ultimate results of it are to be, it is noticeable that a strong opinion is forming among public men in favor of a per-

manent non-partisan tariff commission, to furnish, at times of tariff revision, the data hitherto furnished by the now discredited lobby.

Legislators, even those of long experience, cannot be expected to have encyclopedic knowledge. They necessarily look to others for information regarding a technical and complicated subject such as the tariff. If the old style way of getting information from ex-parte hearings, briefs and letters written by interested parties, and from conversations with lobbyists, is to be abandoned, as the result of the Mulhall expose, whether is the legislator to turn?

The answer to this question is to be found in a tariff commission, in the judgment of an increasing number of men in both Houses of Congress. It is fair to assume that if the Mulhall exposures had been made while the tariff commission proposition was hanging in the balance, in the Taft administration, the commission would have been provided for. As it was, it was beaten, not on its merits, but by some of those parliamentary practices resorted to by both political parties in times of stress, and then the Democrats proceeded to revise the schedules by the very methods now under fire in the lobby investigations.

It seems fairly certain that if the Republicans ever get control of the government again, a tariff commission act will be one of their first bits of constructive work. And it is almost certain that if the Democrats continue in power, and the tariff again should become an issue, they, too, will favor some form of the commission plan. Indeed, a commission possibly may be recommended by the Mulhall investigating committees, and the law providing for it put through during the Wilson presidency.

Tariff bills cannot be framed without accurate information. Take any one of the thousands of commodities which make up a tariff act. What ought the duty to be on that commodity? To answer that question a mass of information is required that no single member of Congress could possibly hope to possess, and if he should possess it as to one commodity, how could he possess it as to any of the others? First, Congress must have information as to the extent of the industry in the United States, and also in foreign countries. If the proposed duty is to be protective, the competitive strength of the industry must be known. If it is to be merely a revenue duty, something must be known about the relative costs in order to determine the maximum amount of revenue possible.

No one mind, and no body of men in Congress collectively, can ever hope to possess all this information, and therefore in times past lawmakers have turned, at time of revision, to the men engaged in the various industries of the country and invited them to appear before the ways and means committee. Their testimony always has been ex parte, but it was the best that could be had, and so Congress had to be content with it. Supplementing this testimony has been the work of lobbyists of all kinds. If this kind of work is to be forbidden, as the result of the Mulhall

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inquiry, what is to take its place? Again the answer is a tariff commission.  
Senator Clapp of Minnesota, believes that a tariff commission is the only answer to the questions raised by the lobby inquiry. There is no way of providing for it at present; the Democratic bill, prepared in the old way, is to become law; this he understands; but he has his eyes on the future, and wants to point the way to the ultimate solution of the problem. A tariff commission, non-partisan, accurate, possessing all available knowledge as to all schedules and tariff conditions abroad, and yet having not the slightest direct or indirect interest in a single rate, and caring nothing for conflicting views, is the ultimate and the permanent answer to every question raised by the Mulhall inquiry and to every question which has come up to annoy both Republicans and Democrats since the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich law, four years ago. This is the belief of Senator Clapp.

W. P. HAYES MENTIONED  
WASHINGTON—It is reported that former State Senator W. P. Hayes has an excellent chance for appointment as collector of internal revenue for the district of Massachusetts. He was mentioned for the Boston collectorship, but is being considered by Secretary McAdoo and President Wilson for the other place.

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# Country School of the Future Is Discussed

## IS THE CAUCUS TO REMAIN?

Editorial Note Is Made of the Assembling of Voters to Choose Candidates for the Primary

In the smaller towns of Massachusetts, the state that has a legislative election this and every year, there are midsummer party gatherings that have a striking resemblance to the old-time caucus. They seem out of season in July, but the reason for their midsummer appearance is easily found when calculation is made of the time that will be necessary to get the signatures for the nomination papers that will place a candidate on the official ballot of the September primary. Possibly the pressure for early conferences is increased by the need of nipping the buds of ambition that would make the plans and agreements more difficult if allowed to develop. In at least one town there has already been a meeting of the members of the Republican party, apparently in response to a general call, and a ballot for the legislative candidate, the choice being between two and the ballot showing considerable strength for each. There was a selection, and to all appearances it is final, with the result that there will be but one name on the primary ballot for this office.

This is the countryside development of a process that is already commonly noted in the larger places. It shows itself even in the selection of candidates for the highest offices in the state. Here, to be sure, it is not a convention of delegates, but the conferring of men of real or assumed responsibility, with the result that candidates are eliminated and the field narrowed to a small number of contestants or possibly freed from all contest by a sort of agreement upon one man.

There is still the open field for the candidate in the primary, open to the extent that he may secure a place on the ballot by getting the required number of signatures. This freedom will go through a process of reduction if there comes about the general practice of holding preliminary meetings and trying to arrive at what is the wish of the party in any locality or in the state as a whole. The candidate not favored by the informal gathering will be under some disadvantage in the primary voting. If he was defeated in a test vote at the improvised caucus, he may be under somewhat the same burden as the holder of other days.

In the recent contest for party nominations for Congress in the Maine third district there were at least mid reappearance of the caucus plan. There was no general testing of the party will, but there was at least one open gathering of party leaders to determine which of two candidates for the Republican nomination should be favored. It gave the one chosen a certain sort of preliminary nomination, and it made the one not favored

hesitate as to whether he should go into the primary. He appears to have realized the disadvantage of not having won the favor of the conference. He twice informed the official who makes up the ballot that he would not enter the primaries, but he reconsidered this action and went in. That he was defeated may not have been altogether due to his opponent having been semi-officially endorsed, but that this was a part of his handicap may not be questioned. Wherever the primary is now in vogue, it is shown increasingly with every new use of it that there is a strong disposition to bring about a preliminary understanding and is to that end a contradiction of the primary's intent.

Observant citizens will do well to follow this development. If they are interested in direct nominations being kept true to their intent they will undertake to prevent the preliminary caucus from rising to any importance or getting fixed as a part of the recognized process of selecting candidates. The state tickets in Massachusetts are already in process of selection. Those of two leading parties out of three are practically determined. The Democratic primaries will in all probability be without a single contest for state office. The Progressives will present a state ticket that is already practically determined. The Republican process of eliminating candidates is far advanced and there will be but a small minority of offices with contesting candidates. There is over all this situation, to be sure, the uncertainty as to the present Governor entering any or all of the primaries for a nomination or a group of nominations for reelection. The primaries offer the opportunity for that sort of action which more and more will be regarded as in some degree irregular.

There is some difference of opinion as to the success of the direct primaries, but it is to be said for them that the criticisms up to the present time have come from the men who constitute the party machines. They have not arrived yet at the settled opinion that their power is not diminished by the new arrangement, but they may be believed to regard with lessened dislike the device that was supposed to curb them or put them out of control altogether.

Actual friends of direct nominations, those who have advocated them as the way to a more general sharing in government by the rank and file of voters, have cause to be alert to the increasing development of preliminary arrangements. They may be expected to resent the caucuses, irregular now, called to select a candidate and actually putting its will in force by reducing the primary to a ratification of the earlier selection. It is a practice that would seem to be clearly in violation of the intent of the law.

## MR. BIRD OPENS PROGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR GOVERNOR

Charles S. Bird of Walpole, candidate of the Progressives for Governor, scored the proposed merger of the Republican and Progressive parties and told how he had rejected the petition of "men of standing" that he allow his name to be used as a merger candidate for Governor, at the Progressive outing at Lexington park, late yesterday, under the auspices of the Cambridge Progressive city committee.

Mr. Bird challenged Governor Foss to enter the lists with him for the Progressive gubernatorial nomination. The Progressive candidate said that he believed that the Governor would not risk a fourth term but would retire from the field after he had enjoyed himself puzzling some of the politicians as to the course he is to take.

Mr. Bird declared in favor of a national law eliminating child labor in every state of the Union; a minimum wage law for men as well as for women; age pensions, a business administration of the state to begin with the abolition of "useless" commissions; the establishment of preventive machinery to deal

with industrial strikes and lockouts and the initiative, referendum and recall.

About 250 attended the outing which was opened with athletic games, followed by stump speaking and then dinner, at which Mr. Bird was the principal speaker.

Joseph Walker, who was the Republican candidate for Governor last year, received an ovation when he was presented. He said that this was an important year for the new party and that its future growth in the nation may be determined largely by the outcome of the elections of 1913.

Other speakers were: Daniel Cosgrove of Lowell, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Representative George P. Webster of Foxford; Henry C. Long of Cambridge; Wendell P. Thore of Boston, president of the Progressive Party Club of Massachusetts; Frank Hamilton Funk, Progressive candidate for Governor of Illinois at the last state campaign in that state.

Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, president of the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Club, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott and John Herbert of Somerville.

## MARSHALL, MO., IS UP-TO-DATE CITY IN AGRICULTURAL COUNTY



North Side square in Marshall, Mo.

MARSHALL, Mo.—A modern city of 5000 inhabitants, Marshall is located in what is said to be the richest agricultural county known. Has all the advantages and conveniences of today. A system of waterworks supplies the town with water as pure as any in the state. Marshall has four banks, three flour mills, four public automobile garages, a shoe factory, a wholesale grocery and many large mercantile establishments. There are three grade schools, one high school, the Missouri Valley College, and 11 churches.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### VARIETY

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

When Pope that line wrote down, it's pretty clear, He meant the vaudeville programs where they go

From opera to performing bears, you know;

From something worthy, classic and polite

To "rag-time" that is "torn to tatters, quite."

### DETERMINATION

The one who is willing to pitch right in Has never a sigh for "It might have been."

For he knows, with enough get up and get,

There's a way to make it come so yet.

### RIVALS

A suitor who thinks a whole lot of a girl May win her providing that she Hasn't somebody who, as he ventures to woo,

Thinks a whole house and lot of her, see?

### GRADUATION

Our cultured young men, when from college they go,

Ought not to expect, so we guess, To be placed at the helm of the ship,

Don't you know, Till they've pulled at the oars, more or less.

## STORE NEWS

A. Barry Bacon, buyer of rugs for Chandler & Co., has returned from a trip of several weeks in the Orient.

Charles Hurd, buyer of women's hosiery and knit underwear for the Jordan Marsh Company, sails for Europe next Tuesday.

Miss Edith Barkalow of the linen department of the Shepard Norwell Company has returned from a month's vacation spent in New Jersey.

Howard K. Rust, buyer of umbrellas, hamburgs and laces for the Gilchrist Company, has resigned his position.

Miss Harriet I. McDonald, secretary to H. Warren Jackson, superintendent of C. F. Hovey & Co., is spending two weeks at Block Island.

Buyers in New York this week include E. W. Dempsey of the Gilchrist Company, B. F. Raphael, H. Levy and A. C. Smith of the William Filene's Sons Company.

### CLERKS WANT SHORTER HOURS

NEW YORK.—Arrangements for a mass meeting have been made by the newly organized Hat and Furnishing Salesmen's Union to be held in Terrace Garden, Aug. 7. Members of the union, which it is said has enrolled 200 members, say that during the dull season they work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, and in the busy season until midnight, with the same hours on Sunday. They demand that during January, February, July and August their hours shall be from 8 to 8, and in the busy season that they be extended to 9 o'clock in the evening. They also desire one day off a week.

## COLONIAL TIMES TOPIC IN REUNION AT PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—With a large attendance, the semi-annual reunion of the Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants was held at the Samoset house Wednesday.

At the dinner, which was held at 1 o'clock, Lyander F. Richards of Marshfield Hills made an address of welcome and read a historical paper prepared by Sewell A. Faunce of Boston.

The speakers at the gathering included William Holmes of Chicago, Peregrine Foster White of Worcester, Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman, Mrs. Lizzie Flavell of Marshfield, Walter A. Faunce of Kingston and Mrs. Mary Ann Ford.

## N. Y. C. MAN MAY HEAD B. & A. R. R.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The report is in circulation that William J. Fripp, assistant general manager of the New York Central lines, has been chosen to succeed James H. Hustis as the head of the Boston & Albany railroad in case Mr. Hustis goes to the New Haven road as president. The report lacks verification here.

## State Education Commissioner Says Study of Proper Crops Is Key — Exhibit of College Is Feature—Many Topics

### NEW ENGLAND'S PLACE

AMHERST, Mass.—Delegates to the fourth annual conference of rural community leaders at Massachusetts Agricultural College divided their time today between section meetings and the community betterment exhibits in the drill hall on the college campus. Of the displays given, a new college exhibit, which has been in preparation during the past year, shown in a large tent outside the main hall, is attracting much attention. The section gatherings had a group of subjects covering questions relating to rural church work, county Y. M. C. A.,



PROF. W. D. HURD

rural education, town administration, rural sanitation, civic betterment and women's work. Among the speakers were Dr. Mark W. Richardson, secretary of the state board of health; David C. Stranger, county secretary, Y. M. C. A.; William D. Hurd, director of the college extension service; R. S. Hubbard, special agent of the Massachusetts S. P. C. C.; John D. Willard, also a special agent of the children's society; Frank L. Boyden of Deerfield, and Mrs. A. M. Norris of Boston.

In the afternoon the topics for discussion include "The Regeneration of a Community Through the Church" by the Rev. Silas E. Persons of Cazenovia, N. Y., and "A Study of Rural Communities from the Moral and Religious Standpoint" by the Rev. Margaret Barnard, chairman of the Unitarian committee on country churches. The Rev. E. Tallmage Root, field secretary of the Massachusetts federation of churches, presides.

An exhibition of organized play and recreation is to be given, followed in the evening by an address on "The Efficient Church" from Dr. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the commission on peace and arbitration of New York.

In an address on the "Improvement of the Rural School," before a conference of the delegates yesterday, Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, declared that the new type of rural school should combine the training of the school with the experience of the farm.

"An unusually enterprising and gifted teacher or superintendent can bring about great improvements in schools," he said, "but it takes an interested community to keep such schools up to the standard set. Too much of our educational literature assumes that all teachers are, or can will themselves to be, extraordinary. The first element in the wisdom of those who seek better schools is not to underestimate the difficulties of accomplishing the task. The next is, surely to consider the means by which desired ends are accomplished."

"Rural communities, like city communities, often go through periods of profound economic change. For upward of 50 years some New England towns have been growing poorer. In many cases this was inevitable. The richer land, the better opportunities, were to be found elsewhere."

"Fortunately, for those who are interesting themselves in New England, the long period of hard-fought competition of these states with the West and South seems to have ended. Henceforth intelligent farming should pay as well here as in any other part of the country."

"But it must be intelligent farming, which means, not only the application of systematic knowledge to the producing of crops, but, more important, the accurate determination of what crops should be planned for."

"There are certain things which the rural school can be made to do now and here, and there are certain functions proposed for it which must wait large changes in the community life itself."

"The first and chief business of the rural school is to teach little children to read freely and to care for good things for reading; to write freely and to be interested in conveying thought in writing; and to apply to the ordinary affairs of the rural life an accurate knowledge of simple arithmetic."

"For children over twelve we need a type of rural school that is not yet ex-

istent. The present rural high school is but a pitiful indication of what such a school might be."

The new type of rural intermediate or high school should accommodate itself to the requirements of the farm as regards the time and program of its instruction. During some seasons of the year it might have moonlight classes. Such a school should, by combining the training of the school and the experience of the farm, offer boys an opportunity to train themselves in farming of a kind which is impossible for their fathers. It should offer to girls, by combining the training of the school and the experience of the farm home, an opportunity to become better home-makers than it has been possible for their mothers to be. Such a school should also, as now, prepare for the higher institutions of learning those persons seeking such preparation.

## GRAND TRUNK LINE LAYS RAILS IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fifty workmen in the employ of the Southern New England railway started to work on Allen's avenue yesterday, laying the rails which the company recently notified the city it was ready to put in place.

The grades of the highway, which were necessary before the work could be commenced, were furnished to the railway company a few days ago, and the starting of the actual work was commenced as soon thereafter as was possible.

There is a stretch of about 6000 feet along Allen's avenue to be used for the Grand Trunk's rails, and the laying of them will in all probability take several months. It will cost the company about \$150,000.

## ARBITERS TO BE NAMED AT ONCE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Two of the three arbitrators for settlement of the question regarding whether or not the nine-in-eleven-hour law should apply to employees of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company and the Springfield Street Railway Company will be decided upon today.

The officers of the street railway employees unions in the two cities will send official notice to the companies of the man they decided upon, and the companies will in turn send the name of the man the companies favor. Neither company officials nor union officers cared to say who the two men will be.

The time for the picking of these two men was set at the long conference of members of the union and members of the companies in Springfield Monday night. It was decided also that the two men named shall have 10 days in which to agree upon the third man to take part in the arbitration.

## MAINE HIGHWAY ENGINEER ELECTED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Paul D. Sargent, assistant director of the United States office of public roads, Washington, and the first highway commissioner of Maine, was elected chief engineer of the new state highway department of Maine at a meeting of the Governor and council held at Augusta yesterday. His salary was fixed at \$3000.

### WALTER P. CORIA IS PROMOTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Walter P. Coria, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Baltimore, has been made general manager of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, and the office of superintendent of agents, which he has held for some years, is abolished. The rise of Mr. Coria was rapid after he succeeded J. W. McCloskey as the Providence agent of the company. He had been chief clerk under Mr. McCloskey, serving in that capacity for nearly 10 years.

### SPENCER PLANS NEW INDUSTRY

SPENCER, Mass.—The old yeast factory, Main street, was sold at auction 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by Auctioneer L. E. Woodis of North Brookfield, to Moses Lamoureux, for \$500. He bought it for the directors of the Board of Trade. The directors will have the building put into condition for occupancy by a manufacturing company. The Ne Plus Ultra Company also sold its other property in Spencer yesterday, through Auctioneer Woodis.

### FOURTH TERM IS SOUGHT

WORCESTER, Mass.—Michael A. Henery is to seek a fourth year in the Legislature from ward 5. He took out nomination papers yesterday for circulation among the voters. Mr. Henery's name was mentioned several months ago in connection with the nomination for senator in the first Worcester district, but Representative Charles A. Orstrom is going after that nomination. Former Senator John H. S. Hunt's name has also been mentioned, and a request made to him personally that he be a candidate.

### R. D. SAWYER MAY RUN

WARE, Mass.—Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, last fall the Socialist candidate for Governor, who has since been read out of the party, says he will return to the Democratic party, and will be glad to be the Democratic candidate for the Legislature if the party wishes.

## Special August Reductions

Sale Commences Friday, August 1st

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY announce further Special Reductions in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings. All odd lots and broken lines of this seasons' merchandise are marked at exceptionally low prices, as we contemplate re-arranging our Clothing Departments and must reduce stock greatly in the next few weeks.

YOU YOUNG MEN preparing for a Late Vacation—Fall Tour or Trip—This Special August Sale is YOUR opportunity to replenish wardrobe or make purchases for Vacation requirements in Clothing, Furnishings and Straw Hats.

**MACULAR PARKER COMPANY**  
400 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON — Maj. C. Crawford, general staff, assigned to duty as secretary of the army war college and appointed an acting quartermaster, vice Maj. J. D. Leith, general staff, relieved.

Maj. W. B. Ladue, corps of engineers, relieved of present duties, Oct. 10, and proceeded to Jacksonville, Fla., relieving Maj. J. R. Slattery of duties pertaining to the Jacksonville engineer district.

Maj. Slattery, corps of engineers, to Vicksburg, Miss., relieving Capt. E. Graves of duties pertaining to third district, Mississippi river improvement.

Maj. E. M. Johnson, Jr., infantry, to Sea Girt, N. J., for duty with organized militia.

Capt. J. R. Lindsey, cavalry, on Aug. 7, to Winchester, Va., to witness cavalry exercises.

First Lieut. E. G. Steese will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination and test in horsemanship.

First Lieut. E. K. Sterling, third cavalry, detailed as range officer, national and international matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 15 to Sept. 9.

Following officers of the corps of engineers will report to Col. W. M. Black, corps of engineers, president of examining board, army building, New York city, for examination for promotion:

Capt. W. P. Stoeke, C. O. Sherrill and E. D. Peck; First Lieuts. L. L. Daley, E. R. Ardery, C. K. Rockwell, J. G. Steese and R. G. Alexander; Second Lieuts. R. A. Wheeler, W. M. Chubb, H. S. Bennion, R. C. Kuldell, R. C. Crawford, E. G. Paulos and B. G. Chynoweth.

Before complying with these orders the following officers will report to commanding officers, Washington barracks, D. C., for examination and test in horsemanship: Capt. W. P. Stoeke, First Lieut. C. K. Rockwell and Second Lieuts. R. A. Wheeler, H. S. Bennion, R. C. Crawford and B. G. Chynoweth.

Following officers will report to commanding officer, West Point, N. Y., for examination and test in horsemanship: Capt. C. O. Sherrill and E. D. Peck; First Lieuts. L. L. Daley, E. D. Ardery and R. G. Alexander.

Following officers will report to commanding general, second division, Texas city, Texas, for examination and test in horsemanship: Second Lieuts. W. M. Chubb, R. C. Kuldell, and E. G. Paulos.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. G. Carleton, third cavalry; Maj. F. M. C. Usher, medical corps; Capt. J. H. Reeves, third cavalry; J. N. Munro, third cavalry, and H. D. Thomason, medical corps, appointed to meet at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 13, for examination of applicants for commission in volunteer forces.

### Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander Pope Washington, detached the Georgia; to the Missouri as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut.-Commander Ralph Earle, detached naval academy, Sept. 1, 1913; to command the Balch.

Lieut.-Commander T. L. Johnson, de-

tached the Montana; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Clarence E. Wood, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I.; to the Georgia.

Lieut. R. C. Davis detached the Missouri; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) S. O. Greig, detached the Galveston; to Pacific reserve fleet.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. F. Leffrenz, detached the St. Louis; to navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Ia.

Ensign E. M. Zacharias, detached the Arkansas; to the Virginia.

Ensign T. S. Wilkinson, detached bureau of ordnance to the Florida.

Ensign H. G. Donakl, detached reserve torpedo group, Charleston, S. C., to the Vermont.

Ensign Alexander Macomb, detached the Florida to the Hancock.

Ensigns G. B. Whitehead and R. V. Hannan, detached the Virginia to the Galveston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith, detached the Montana to the Montgomery.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Camerer, detached temporary duty, Washington, D. C., to home, wait orders.

Civil Engineer F. O. Maxson, placed on retired list from Aug. 8, 1913, in accordance with section 1444, revised statutes.

### Marine Corps Orders

Maj. C. S. Hill, detached duty fleet marine officer, Pacific fleet, to marine barracks, Mare island.

Capt. J. S. Turfill, to the army staff college, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

First Lieut. H. H. Utuley, detached recruiting duty, Detroit, to marine officers' school, Norfolk.

First Lieut. Otto Becker, Jr., detached publicity bureau, New York, to recruiting duty, Detroit.

First Lieut. L. P. Pinkston, detached marine barracks, Mare island, to publicity bureau, New York.

Second Lieut. G. W. Martin, detached marine corps rifle range, Winthrop, to marine barracks, Guantanamo, Cuba.

### Movements of Vessels

The Illinois has left Gibraltar for Funchal.

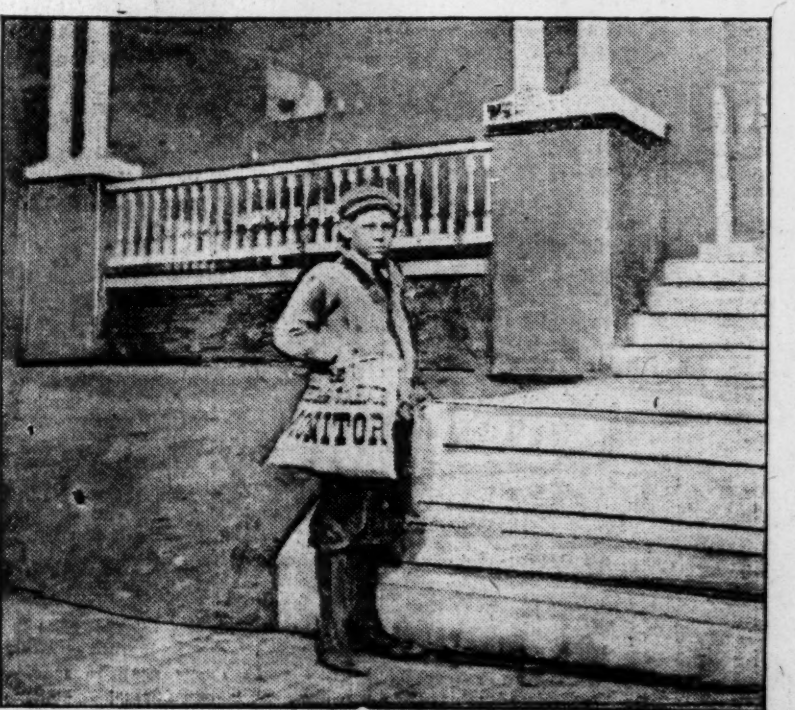
### Notes

Armored cruiser Washington will be assigned as receiving ship at the New York navy yard, replacing the Hancock, Aug. 6. The Hancock will be sent to the Philadelphia navy yard for repairs. The Washington will be held in reserve and ready for sea service at all times.

Vessels of the Atlantic fleet engaged in maneuvers off Newport, R. I., are not to be detached by Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, for use during his forthcoming visit to northern New England naval stations.

FEDERAL RAILROAD PROPOSED  
WASHINGTON — Declaring again that private interests control every mile of Alaskan railroad, Delegate Wickersham on Wednesday urged the House territories committee to authorize the building of a government railroad in Alaska.

## CLEAN JOURNAL CARRIED FROM DOOR TO DOOR IN KANSAS



Bright newsboy delivering The Christian Science Monitor in Topeka



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## LOOSE COAT IN GREAT DEMAND

With cutaway or straight front

THE loose or "sport" coat is in great demand this season and is so practical and useful as well as attractive that it has assured popularity. The illustration shows it at its best. In one view, the fronts are cutaway and there is a belt and, in the other, the fronts are straight and the belt is omitted, and the two treatments are equally good.

Nothing could be better for motoring, for traveling and for general utility wear, and there are a great many appropriate materials. Wool serge and chevrot are excellent, but the model is good for the duster as well as the coat of warmth, and pongee, mohair and linen all can be made in this way.

There are just front and back portions and there are darts from the shoulder edges of the fronts that achieve all necessary fitting. The sleeves are the regulation two-piece sort with rolled over cuffs. For the medium size, the coat will require 6 yards of material 27, 4 1/2 yards 36 or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern of the coat (7911) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May-Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## TO SOFTEN BRUSH

To soften paint brushes which become dry and hard, heat some vinegar to boiling point, immerse the brushes and allow them to simmer for 10 minutes; then wash in strong soapsuds.—Los Angeles Express.

## BIG TRADE A WOMAN STARTED

Preserves by the ton from a California home

THE preserving business of the Taylor family in California was started by Mrs. Taylor's sending gifts of preserves to friends in Illinois. On request, Mrs. Taylor began taking orders for her delicious home products.

Last fall the Taylors—father, mother and two sons—turned over 300 tons of canned, preserved and pickled fruit, every pound of which went directly to the consumer. The total receipts of the family exceeded \$100,000, says the Country Gentleman. Three girls were kept busy throughout the 12 months checking up orders, looking after the correspondence and books. Every year for 10 years the capacity of the plant had to be increased; a refrigerating plant had to be installed; a boiler room generating 210 horsepower was erected. Consignments of the fruit were shipped to Sweden, Manila, Cuba; the entire output was sold before the season began. And every penny of the proceeds, except freight and express charges, went to the producers; not one jobber, broker, wholesaler or retailer levied toll on the long road from the stores in California to the tablecloths in the middle West.

And the reason for the marvelous growth of this humble family business? There are two reasons. The first one pertains to the ever-decreasing output of the kitchen range. The output of the canneries is waxing proportionately, but their product does not satisfy the longing for things "like mother used to make." The demand for food products with the homemade flavor far exceeds the supply; that is the basic reason for the Taylors' success.

The second factor is, of course, the quality of the product. Mrs. Taylor knew how to put up fruit. By maintaining the quality and the kitchen-range taste of the product, even when the output rose to respectable commercial proportions, the family transformed every package into a missionary. Whosoever partook of its contents recommended the goods to others. A man went from Illinois a decade ago to Kansas City, for instance. When he arrived on the banks of the Kaw not a pound of the family's products had ever been sold in Kansas City; now the city consumes more than 40 tons of the Taylor output every year. One customer, moving from Illinois to Texas and thence to Oklahoma, left 500 new buyers in her wake, and these buyers increased their orders year after year.

The retention of the homemade flavor was not an easy task as the output increased. Even though the ingredients, fruit, sugar and spices, remained unaltered, even though cleanliness was as rigorously insisted upon in the peeling and cooking rooms as in the kitchen, the temptation to make use of commercial devices and processes for the reduction of labor and material costs became strong when the crop of the Taylor orchard no longer sufficed for the needs of the growing business. The Taylors resisted this temptation. No matter how high the price might soar, the head of the family purchased only the best grade of fully matured fruit. Today a large cold-storage room checks the ripening process and safely holds the mature fruit until it is needed by the peelers.

As in the kitchen, the knife was the only peeling tool used in the enlarged establishment. Even the grapes were skinned and seeded by hand. The commercial cannery cooks its fruit after it has been put into the can. Mrs. Taylor clung to home methods no matter how fast the output grew. Her factory was

## PIN BASKET FOR DRESSING TABLE

A little pin basket for the dresser would be very pretty, especially now when baskets are used so much as a decoration in embroidery designs, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To make a ribbon pin basket, cut four pieces of cardboard, three and one half inches high, four inches across the top and three inches across the bottom. Cover the cardboard with Pompadour silk and overhand the sides together. Cover a three-inch square for the bottom and overhand it to the sides. Fill the basket with lamb's wool and overhand a piece of plain silk or satin to the sides to close the top of the basket. Make a handle to match the top by shirring a narrow strip of silk or ribbon over a piece of featherbone. Fasten the handle to the side of the basket, concealing the fastening under a rose made of ribbon matching the handle and top of the cushion.

Fill the basket with fancy pins and you will have a most attractive pin basket for your dressing table.

## MONEY EARNED BETTER VALUED

Some things that girls have done

It is fine to earn a little money yourself, for when you find that "money does not grow on bushes" and that every penny that is spent has to be earned first by some one you will not spend it so carelessly. The hair ribbon you earn seems far more precious to you and you take extra good care of it, and if you buy a present it is your own loving gift. You must be content with small beginnings, however.

Here is a fine idea for any girl who is old enough to run errands. Make a dozen errand tickets. On each one print: "This entitles Mrs. — to one errand done by me," and sign your own name. Go to some of the neighbors and explain that you will call each morning at 7:30 for any errands that can be done before school. Charge 20 or 25 cents for the dozen tickets and do your work so well that the other neighbors will all want your help. The girl who told me this plan is 15 years old. She began when she was 12 and now has her regular rounds to make every day. She writes her orders in a little book and carries her parcels in a hamper strapped to her bicycle, says a writer for the Pictorial Review.

If you have a talent for painting, per-

haps you can paint signs for some of the merchants in your town and for church socials, too. In the great art schools the students give lots of attention to making signs and posters, for that has grown into one of the best professions for the girls and boys who love to paint and draw.

I heard of a bright girl who lives on a farm. The farmers in her part of the state make most of their living by selling garden stuff and dairy things at the summer cottages, boarding houses and hotels. Our friend always sells her things even when some of the other people come back with half their wares unsold. She says, "I always wear a clean white apron and sun bonnet and I twine vines around my basket and cover it with leaves to keep the things cool and fresh. One of my customers said to me, 'I always like to buy of you because you look so appetizing yourself.'"

Another girl makes a lot of money each summer. She and her mother are partners in the business. The mother makes the most delectable Saratoga chips, all golden-brown and crispy and crunchy. She makes sandwiches, too—the ones with all sorts of luscious surprises in them. The daughter wraps the sandwiches in paraffin paper and puts the Saratoga chips into little paper bags, and every afternoon when the summer hotel people go down to the beach to watch the bathers she appears dressed in a neat little gown and carrying an umbrella over her big, white covered basket. She charges 5 cents apiece for the sandwiches, and five for a bag of chips, and gives a white crepe paper napkin with each 10-cent order.

## TRIED RECIPES

**BREADED CHICKEN**  
Cut a tender chicken into seven pieces as if for frying, roll in beaten yolks of two eggs, then in finely grated bread crumbs seasoned with chopped parsley, pepper and salt; place in a dripping pan, dot the pieces with bits of butter and a little water, bake slowly, basting often. When done take out chicken and make gravy in the pan by adding a mixture of flour and butter; make smooth by stirring.—St. Louis Republic.

**ENGLISH PICKLE**  
One good sized cauliflower, three dozen gherkins, three quarts green tomatoes, one head celery, four peppers chopped fine, two quarts very small white onions, one quarter pound mustard, two ounces white mustard seed, one ounce turmeric, one cup flour, one cup sugar, one gallon vinegar, one half ounce each of clove, allspice and pepper (whole). Cut the vegetables in pieces, cover with salt and water in large stone jar and let stand 24 hours, or longer. After draining this off, when ready to proceed, put the spices in a bag, add to the vinegar the turmeric and mustard seed; allow these to boil up at once. Add mustard mixed smooth, thin with cold vinegar, put in all the vegetables and let them scald until tender and yellow. Skim out the vegetables, add flour made thin and smooth with cold vinegar. Allow it to boil up once, and add one cup sugar. Return the vegetables to this and bottle when cold.

**BANANA CREAM**  
Force through a ricer one cup of banana pulp, mix with two tablespoons of powdered sugar and the juice of one half lemon. Beat thoroughly, add one cup of whipped cream, beat again and serve in frappe glasses after chilling.

**SWEET PEPPER SANDWICHES**  
A sweet pepper sandwich is a delicate bit to serve for luncheon and is made by spreading between slices of bread a filling made of peppers and Neufchatel or cream cheese. Chop the peppers very fine and mix them with cheese and a few drops of olive oil or with a little rich sweet cream. Use in the proportion of one third pepper to two thirds cheese.

**BERRY MUFFINS**  
Take one half cup sugar, two eggs, one cup of milk, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, two cups of flour, butter size of an egg. Make a smooth, light batter and stir in a cup of fresh blackberries or blueberries. Bake in a quick oven. Serve hot, split open and butter.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## HOME HELPS

If, before placing any butter in the frying pan, you run a layer of olive oil over the bottom, you will have no trouble about burning fried food.

It is said that if a bottle of fresh milk is carefully wrapped in red paper it will keep fresh at least ten hours.

Pineappleade is made with shredded pineapple. Sweeten and pour a quart of fresh boiled water over the pine, cool, then chill; strain and serve.

Graham gems are made with two cups of graham flour, one tablespoonful of lard, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and salt. Mix stiff with milk.—Chicago Journal.

## MINT SAUCE

When making mint sauce, writes a New York Press contributor, I have discovered that if hot vinegar is used instead of cold it will greatly improve the flavor and give the sauce better color.

## FASHION FORECAST FOR FALL

Tendency toward distinctiveness in dress

THOSE who have studied the situation in the fashion world carefully do not expect any radical change this fall. There are various reasons for this opinion. To begin with, women have grown tired of the tyrannies of fashion; they have refused several times during the last few months to accept styles that the couturiers have endeavored to thrust upon them, because they were new. They are beginning to understand the value of individuality, and they are demanding new and original ideas, costumes not like their neighbors' as in previous years, but something different. The day of uniform has passed, says a New York Tribune writer. This idea of individuality necessarily must be developed further, because the great designers are pledged not to copy the models of their competitors. Furthermore, there will be a certain accord among these designers, because the same sources are open to all, but the details of the costume will be worked out differently. In other words, the inspiration may be the same, but the details will be different. From this elasticity in modes, women may expect original ideas worked out to suit the practical every-day needs.

The artists and those who uphold the principles of the modern art school have, and will continue to have, a marked influence on the modes. This influence has extended back to the fabrics, and the new materials for fall are far more beautiful and more unusual than anything shown in previous years. The novelty of the new styles will not lie so much in form as in the beauty of materials and their colorings. Each dressmaking house will stand for certain styles, but there will be an accord among them. For instance, the house showing short coats will exhibit with the short coat a skirt so draped as to break the line in the semblance of a long coat, while a vest, a pirdle or the arrangement of the seams will break the long coat at the waist line, so that the effect of a short jacket is given.

Drapery, it is expected, will be used on the skirts this winter, but not in the

complicated arrangement that has characterized it lately. There seems to be little doubt that skirts will continue to be narrow, though whether the slit will be retained is a much disputed point. Still, some opening must be provided in the narrow skirts. Plaits and flounces will continue to lend the effect of fullness and will be mounted on snug fitting foundations. Skirts, even on dressy costumes, will be unusually short, and the train has dwindled to scarflike proportions.

The bodices will be transparent, semi-decollete, and simply trimmed with fichus, frills and collars. The long sleeve, fitted over the forearm and kimono in form at the top, is the fashionable sleeve. This cut necessitates the very large armhole. Plaittings and frills finish these long sleeves at the wrist.

The sash and girdle have been worn so universally this summer that it hardly seems probable that they will be shown on the smartest fall costumes, though they still play an important role on the early fall models. The newest girdles are being extended to form vests. These vestlike draperies or girdles are very generous affairs, swathing the figure from the bust line to the hips.

The waist line from present indications will be retained at the normal or slightly raised, as in the Directoire modes.

## MELONS IN WINTER

Fresh cantaloupes may be packed and kept all winter, according to a contributor to the Ladies World. Select small firm melons and after washing and drying thoroughly, place a thick layer of dry oats in the bottom of a wooden box, then a layer of melons, being careful that the melons do not touch and are entirely covered with oats. Keep in a cool place, but where they will not freeze. If properly packed, melons will be sweet and delicious all winter. In removing the melons, care must be taken that air does not strike any melons remaining in box.

## KEEPING A PIANO IN CONDITION

Sheet music is easy to mend

EVERY one knows that an upright piano should be so placed in a room that the back will not be exposed to a draught. If possible it should be further protected by placing it against an inside partition rather than the outside wall, thereby giving it the protection from sudden cold. There are two seasons when the piano should be tuned—in the early winter about two weeks after the fires are started and in early spring about two weeks after the fires are discontinued, says the Pictorial Review.

The instrument's worst enemies are dampness, extreme heat and moths. The first two may be avoided by exercising ordinary judgment and the third overcome by using six five-cent cubes of camphor gum. Wrap these separately in a thin tissue paper, then in a very thin cheesecloth, and tie three on the inside of the top of the piano and three on the inside of its base. Care must be taken to tie these packages to inside parts that are not involved in the piano's action.

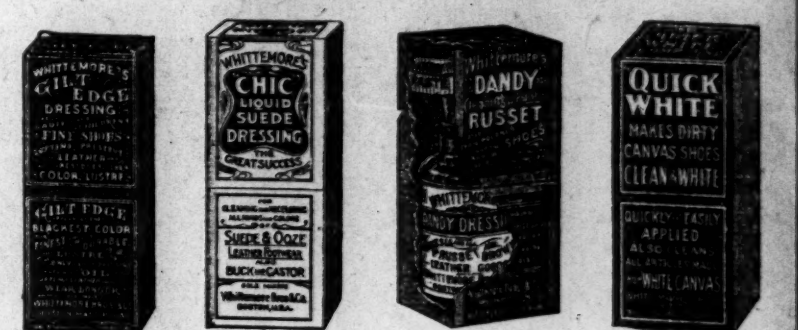
Ivory keys may be easily kept clean by occasionally rubbing them with a soft cloth dipped in a mixture of ordinary powdered whiting and alcohol. The whiting should not be smeared on the black keys. The small amount that may get between the ivories will do no harm and may be easily removed with a dry cloth. The keyboard should be left exposed to the light as much as consistent. In fact leaving the piano open all the time except on sweeping days will do it far less harm than keeping it tightly closed. The foundation of a piano key is made from pine wood, which always contains a certain amount of resin that would yellow the ivories if it were not for the rather mod-

ern method of placing a thin layer of bass wood between the pine foundation and the ivory. This method accounts for the fact that our modern keys do not discolor so much as the keys of the old fashioned piano of our grandmothers time.

It is an easy task to mend all sheet music by the use of the transparent sticking tape which may be purchased on spools. The torn sheets are laid flat on a table, the torn edges fitted together and the transparent tape applied on the face of the music. The notes are clearly readable through the tape. The tape may be cut in short lengths if a curved form of tear necessitates it. When the music is worn in the creased back, the most satisfactory method is to stitch a very thin white muslin binding about one quarter of an inch wide on the machine with a very long, loose stitch.

No alcohol should ever be put on the outside case, and soap and water should only be used by an experienced hand. By all means stop at a piano dealer's and ask him to sell you a small bottle of the same polish he uses to keep the pianos in his storeroom in good condition. Apply this with a soft cloth and rub off briskly with a fine cured chamois. The cured chamois is a skin that has been specially prepared by soaking in oil. If a blue cast forms on the outside of the case, you may risk washing it briskly with a soft sponge dipped in tepid water and mild soap, followed immediately by a brisk rubbing with the cured chamois. In this operation only a small portion of the surface should be washed at a time. It should then be polished briskly with the chamois before washing another section.

## Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 25c. "French Gloss," 10c. "DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "STAR" size, 10c. "QUICKWHITE" (in Round form with sponge), quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes; excellent for Nubuck, 10c and 25c. "CHIC" liquid dressings for cleaning and recoloring all kinds and colors of Suede, Buck and Nubuck footwear, 25c.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

## Crane's Kid Finish

THE CORRECT WEDDING PAPER

FOR a distinguished wedding Crane's Kid Finish is as appropriate for the wedding invitation as orange flowers for the bridal bouquet. It has a surface designed to bring out all of the beauty of the engraving. It is a paper of wonderful fineness and beauty of texture, and it has had the sanction of socially well informed people ever since it was first produced.

Your stationer can always procure Crane's Kid Finish for you. Insist upon it. If you fail to get it from him, write to us and we will send you samples and tell you just where you can have your invitations engraved upon this correct wedding paper.

We will mail samples on receipt of 10c in stamps to cover package and postage.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY  
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## SHIRT-WAIST IS HERE TO STAY

Hence the designers offer new models

THE insistence of the perennial rumor that shirt-waists will not be worn is equaled only by the persistence with which they are worn, season after season, and the efforts of designers to produce new and enticing models, says a writer for the Ladies World. We do not always acknowledge them frankly as shirt-waists. Blouse, separate waist—some little more elaborate name, to keep pace with the advances of the models, perhaps—but all are built upon that one idea that adapted a man's shirt into a woman's shirt-waist. Not even the popularity of the one-piece dress (started under the title "shirt-waist dress") has successfully displaced it. This summer, however, has brought a candid acknowledgment of fact and the shirt-waist girl has come into her own again. There has been just this one real point of difference: the separate waist kept rather closely to the color of the skirt, the real shirt-waist frankly announces itself by contrasting with it.

There is wide choice of materials, the one requisite being that they shall be washable and also guileless of starch or at least have only enough used in the laundering to replace the dressing in the new fabric. We might borrow a hint here from the French laundresses and use gum water to supply this newness. Dressmakers adopt this method to freshen tub dresses that have become crushed in the process of making. The proportion is one ounce of gum arabic to one half pint (one cupful) of boiling water. Dissolve and strain. This is the stock solution. Use one teaspoonful of the stock solution to one half pint of cold water. The dress is to be very lightly sponged with this and pressed. The iron is not likely to stick, but if it should, lay a cloth over the material, press slightly, then remove the cloth and finish the pressing. This method applies also to the laundering of wash silk shirt-waists, which are very popular in the plainer models.

A word by way of caution—never wash white silk in hot water if you want it to remain white and not turn yellow. Barely lukewarm suds (do not rub soap on the material, but make a suds with good laundry soap), almost cold rinsing water, and do not let either silk or pongee become dry, but iron while it is still damp. These fabrics may not be dried, then sprinkled, as may cotton. The sprinkling will cause spots that will show after the garment is ironed. As there are many waists of chiffon worn it may be well to know that it too may be washed, if carefully handled, and stiffened with a somewhat stronger gum water—say two teaspoonfuls of the stock solution to the cupful of water. It is understood, of course, that in laundering these waists they are dipped into the gum water. The sponging is only a refinishing assistant to the pressing of new frucks.

The plain shirt-waist always demands a plain skirt. It may be of the same material—linen, duck, percale, gingham—but the preference of the typical shirt-waist girl is for a skirt of another ma-

terial—lightweight woolen or heavy cotton (stripes or fine checks are great favorites) and a shirt-waist of extremely simple cut.

The next step from the man's shirt cut takes on some of the season's general fashion changes—the elongated shoulder line for example. The short yoke that was introduced (from Paris, by the way) at the end of last summer was an instantaneous success and is almost universally used on the newest and prettiest waists in all materials from cotton crepe and voile, to satin and brocade. For a plain, tailored waist of linen, madras, pongee or wash silk, the yoke may be omitted and the plaits at both front and back run to the shoulder. On a tailored waist the stitching should be made prominent. Use what tailors are fond of calling a "round" stitch. This means a perfect agreement between the upper and lower tension, so that the stitch looks exactly alike on both sides. It requires a fairly loose tension and should not be too small.

## BEAD GUARDS

The owner of beads valuable for their own worth or their associations, may well take a lesson from the pearl stringers, whose cardinal principle is to tie a firm knot between each two pearls, says Good Housekeeping. Then, if the string breaks, no more than one pearl can be lost. Neither wire nor catgut is good for the stringing of any jewel, when a stiff appearance is out of place. Instead, linen thread will be found satisfactory.

## SOUR MILK CAKES

Sour milk cakes baked on a griddle should be started at night, says the Chicago Record Herald. Mix a pint of sour milk, a little salt and enough flour to make a very stiff batter. Let it stand till morning. Then thin it a little with sweet milk, add a teaspoonful of soda and the same amount of molasses, and bake.

## LAUNDRY HINT

When hanging tablecloths and sheets on the line to dry, try smoothing out the selvage edges by running thumb and finger along them and you will find they are much more easily ironed than when these are allowed to dry with the edges creased as they usually are after washing and wringing.—Los Angeles Express.

## ODD HANDBAG

An odd new handbag in white suede has a spray of flowers cut across the front. This resembles the English open-work embroidery, for the edge of the cuts are embroidered, says the Pittsburgh Sun. A dull blue satin was placed under the flower design, while green was placed under the leaves.



# Senators in Discussion on Effect of New Tariff Measure

**Democrats Charge Republicans With Attempting to Disturb the Country by Their Speeches Against Proposed Revenues**

**METAL SCHEDULE UP**

**Messrs. Oliver and Cummins Propose Substitute Duties in Bill—Mr. McLean Holds Up Promises Made in Campaign**

WASHINGTON—When Senator Stone charged the Republicans of the Senate with attempting to disturb the country financially several of the minority leaders replied on Wednesday during the debate on the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill.

Senator Gallinger said he was not talking idly, but that he apprehended financial disturbance as a result of the Democrats' tariff legislation. If it did not come, he said, the credit would go to the Democrats.

Senator Penrose declared industrial depression was upon the country already. He cited instances of steel mills in Pennsylvania that had closed.

Senator Kenyon averred that in his talks he had always said he did not believe the pending bill would result in adversity, and that the people of his state did not believe so, either.

"Oh, I was not referring to the Progressive Republicans," said Senator Stone. "I meant that the majority of the minority were attempting to arouse the people."

Considerable progress was made in consideration of the bill. The earthenware schedule was completed, except for a few paragraphs which were passed, and the metal schedule was taken up. Strong opposition developed, substitutes being proposed by Senators Oliver for the regular Republicans, and Senator Cummins for the Progressive Republicans.

Senator Stone charged a conspiracy among Republican senators to create public distrust.

"Name the senators," demanded Senator Clark.

"Every Republican I have heard speak," responded Senator Stone. He finally named the Wyoming senator himself.

"I have not delivered a speech," retorted Senator Clark.

Senator Stone read mercantile agency reports showing good business conditions, and Senator Penrose declared that not a textile industry in Pennsylvania, east of the Susquehanna river, was running three days a week.

Several senators protested against the reduction of duty on granite, and Senator Dillingham moved that the rate on polished granite be increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

The amendment was rejected and Senator Gallinger offered another to reduce the present rate equivalent to 50 per cent, only 20 per cent. This was voted down, 27 to 41, Senator La Follette voting with the Democrats. Senator Gallinger gave notice he would renew his amendment later.

**CAMP RECEIVES WAR MEMORIAL**

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass.—Furnished through Congressman John W. Weeks, a bronze tablet made from metal of the battleship Maine, raised from Havana harbor, was received Wednesday by Camp Ponce, S. W. V.

The tablet will be placed in G. A. R. hall, town hall building.

**AT RAILROAD TERMINALS**

For the accommodation of Holyoke, Mass., excursionists en route to Boston and return via Springfield today, the Boston & Albany road furnished three 13-car special trains into South station at 9:22, 9:27 and 9:42 a. m., returning at 7:45, 8 and 8:15 p. m.

Henry C. Frick, in the private car "Westmoreland," passed through Boston during the night en route from Southampton, L. I., to Frick's Crossing via New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

George Duckering, chief clerk to Superintendent John B. Hamill, Boston & Albany road at South station, is spending a 60 days vacation traveling through the Canadian Northwest.

The operating department of the New Haven road placed five special trains at the disposal of Massachusetts militia officers on the cape district this morning.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 666 occupied by Vice-Pres. Benjamin Campbell and General Solicitor Edgar J. Rich, was attached to the Canadian Pacific express from North station at 8:30 o'clock last night en route to Newport, Vt.

Fred Williams, chief train dispatcher, Boston & Albany road, South station, is attending an important train dispatchers meeting at Springfield general offices today.

Walter Shedd, track supervisor Boston Terminal Company, is installing new ties and road bed by the section of South station passenger yard used by cape and south shore trains.

The private Pullman car "Grassmere" occupied by A. W. Thompson and party passed through Boston early this morning en route from Albany, N. Y., to Rockland, Me., via Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads.

## BOTANIC WORK OF ASA GRAY EXTOLLED IN OLD SOUTH TALK

School children, teachers and others listened with interest to the story of Asa Gray as told late yesterday afternoon at the Old South meeting house by Miss Katharine P. Loring. Professor Gray was Miss Loring's uncle and as she accompanied him on many of his travels, she had plenty of anecdotes to relate.

The address following the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by all present. In introducing Miss Loring Prof. John C. S. Andrew referred not only to the work that Miss Loring has done for the libraries of the state but also to her efficient management of the summer Old South lectures for young people, of which yesterday's was the fourth in this season's series. The lectures are carried on by the directors of the Old South Association.

Miss Loring illustrated her talk with blackboard drawings and photographs. She also showed a specimen of the Clintonia, the first plant that Professor Gray ever analyzed.

The speaker made a point of the fact that the study of botany is far more

than a learning of Greek and Latin names. She told the boys and girls that botany would teach them what kind of plants would be edible and what kind would furnish them water in a desert. She also said that it was now believed that if you treat plants with kindness and love they will grow much better than if you treat them unkindly and "scold" them.

The children listened with wide open eyes to Miss Loring's story of how Asa Gray could spell words of more than one syllable before he was three years old, and how though he was a farmer's son he insisted on studying all day long and became in after years the greatest of all American botanists.

The lectures for the rest of the summer will come at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoons as follows: Aug. 6—"Benjamin Franklin as a Scientist," by Edwin D. Mead; Aug. 13—"Priestley, Silliman and the Chemists," by Horace M. Morse; Aug. 20—"Prof. Dana and Shaler, the Geologists," by Prof. Edward S. Morse.

## NEW BOARD OF LABOR BEGINS DUTIES TODAY



**JAMES A. LOWELL**  
Chairman of newly appointed labor and industries board

All the members of the board of labor and industries, just appointed by Governor Foss, which begins its duties today, are affiliated with the Republican party. James A. Lowell having served, while in the House, as House leader in the capacity of chairman of the judiciary committee. Channing Smith of Leicester was at one time a member of the Republican state committee, although he resigned on account of not being in sympathy with the committee's policy.

It is said at the Governor's office today that quarters for the new board have not yet been selected, but that it is expected permanent headquarters will be secured after the first conference of the board.

James A. Lowell, the chairman, is a lawyer with offices in the Equitable building and resides in his native city of Newton. While a representative in the House from Newton he was a strong advocate of child labor legislation. He was educated in Hopkinton school and Harvard and is a member of Union Club. Prof. James W. Crook has been professor of economics at Amherst College since 1895, and is considered an authority on wages. William Acton is a labor leader in Fall River, representing the wage-earner on the board as required by law. Also under the act establishing the board, at least one member must be a woman, and this requirement is fulfilled by Mrs. Davis Dewey of Cambridge, wife of Prof. Davis R. Dewey, professor of economics and statistics at the Institute of Technology. Channing Smith represents the employers on the board. He is a woolen manufacturer in Leicester.

## STORM IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—In a storm here Wednesday afternoon three persons were killed and eleven injured when a building collapsed. Fifty houses were damaged, windows broken and many trees uprooted. The damage, it is estimated, will exceed half a million dollars. During the storm President Wilson was in his room in the executive office building discussing the tariff bill with Representative Korbly of Indiana. Secretary Tumulty hurried them into an interior room, where the discussion was continued.

Half an hour's storm in Boston and its suburbs brought .91 of an inch of rain, more than the total precipitation for the whole of June, Wednesday afternoon. The wind swung around to the northward, reaching a reported maximum velocity of 38 miles an hour. The shower was most severe in Everett, where cellars were filled, telephone service interfered with and street car service virtually tied up. Houses in Sharon and a barn in Bridgewater were burned. E. D. Lovell's house in Weston was damaged by fire to the extent of \$8000.

## MR. FAHEY, BACK FROM WEST, GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS

John H. Fahey, chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is back in Boston after a trip through the West as a member of the directing board of the national organization.

Mr. Fahey said that what impressed him most during the journey was the resources of the West and the difference in opinion which an easterner undergoes after a real study of conditions.

Mr. Fahey discussed the preparations which the West is making for the opening of the Panama canal, which is regarded along the coast and even beyond the Rockies to the east, as the most important epoch in the history of that section of the country.

Mr. Fahey made some comment on labor conditions in the West, especially with respect to the I. W. W.

"After our experiences in Seattle," he said, "I am forced to come to the conclusion that the I. W. W. will not long sway people in the Northwest. All the way back east, toward Chicago, there seemed to be an overwhelming sentiment against the exploitation of the I. W. W. theories. It was my personal opinion that the leaders of this movement had been far more radical in the West than they ever were in the East."

## PROVIDENCE TO MAKE USE OF OLD POSTOFFICE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—If the authorities in Washington approve the plan, the lower floor of the old postoffice building will be remodeled into a branch post-office, and will be used for the Providence terminal of the parcel post service.

A meeting was held in this city recently by Superintendent John W. Holaday of the first railway mail division, Frank H. Rice, postoffice inspector of the New England district, and Postmaster Walter A. Kilton, and the old building was decided upon as being the most suitable for the purpose.

It is the plan of the postoffice department to establish six parcel post terminal stations in New England, where the parcel post matter will be taken to be packed in hampers, probably, and then shipped to their destination, without further handling. These stations will be established in Boston, Providence, Portland, Me., Springfield and New Haven, the first city having two stations.

## BUILDING STARTED DESPITE PROTEST

LYNN, Mass.—Construction has been started on a 30-room three-story apartment house at Ocean and Bassett streets, notwithstanding numerous residents and taxpayers in this district have petitioned the municipal council for the restriction of such buildings because of the fire hazard. The time limit for granting permission for building in the city has expired on the request of Josiah Grossman and the permit has just been granted.

The council has taken the petitions under advisement, following a public hearing at which both sides were represented by counsel.

## BOILERMAKERS TO SEEK SETTLEMENT

Committees to represent the striking boilermakers of Boston, Cambridge and other cities are to be appointed today at Hibernian hall, East Boston, to confer with the employers on terms for a peaceful settlement. Workmen in thirteen shops struck June 2, and each will be represented by three men.

This method of seeking agreement was decided at a conference between Frederick W. Mansfield, counsel for the strikers; John J. Dowd, international vice-president of the boilermakers, in charge of the strike; and members of the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

## SENATORS GREET WOMEN SEEKING VOTE AT CAPITOL

(Continued from page one)

to the secretaryship in the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, formed a society of her own known as the Political Equality Union. Mrs. Fitzgerald retains her membership in both state and city organizations however. The three associations are all working for woman's suffrage.

The official party of pilgrims left Boston three weeks ago, soon to be followed by Mrs. Fitzgerald's party.

The Massachusetts party will return from Washington Saturday night, with the exception of Mrs. Glendower Evans, who goes to Vermont, and Miss Foley, who will fill an engagement to speak at the Weirs, N. H. Mrs. Evans reached Washington first, as advance guard for the pilgrims. She is the guest of Senator La Follette and family of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, secretary of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, who was with the pilgrims going from the association for a part of the trip, said today: "We think there is a very good chance of the petition going through. The Senate does not yet realize how many women there are who really want suffrage. We do not fear the anti-suffragists at all. There are not enough of them. Their activity is simply sectional, most of them being in the larger cities of the eastern states, while suffragists are scattered through the whole country."

It is possible that some member of the association may attend the convention of the Congressional Union which has been called in Washington the latter part of August by Miss Alice Paul to promote woman suffrage in states where it is not yet adopted. The members who meet in this convention will be women who have the vote.

Street meetings are keeping the home-staying suffragists interested and busy. Miss Florence Luscomb speaks tonight at Pemberton square. She speaks at a parlour meeting in the home of Mrs. Thomas R. Young of Chestnut Hill Aug. 9. In Winthrop Miss Mary Bowles has a progressive suffrage booth which travels from one section of the town to another. From this booth suffragist literature is sold, and talks are given. The Winchester League is holding doll dressing parties, the dolls to be in a booth at the suffragist festival held at the Copley Plaza in November. Hyde Park suffragists have piazza sewing bees each week to make articles for the festival.

Through the summer members of the College Equal Suffrage League are doing individual work and planning for a campaign in the fall. As soon as the pilgrims return they will begin a campaign in the eastern part of the state. Mrs. Park, Mrs. Ernest C. Moore and Miss Maud Gorham are registered among the speakers.

## NEW HAVEN'S WESTERN CAR LINES ARE SOLD

(Continued from page one)

ingham, Ala., and have been identified with the American Cities Company a large holding corporation.

It is understood that of the present trustees of the New England Investment & Security Company a majority of one represents the common, or, in other words, four trustees represent the common stock, and three the preferred.

The Boston News Bureau says: "Ownership of the common has always been rather nebulous, but it has been the fact understanding that this controlling \$100,000 of common was held by certain trustees not antagonistic to the New Haven railroad."

"In the sale to the New York engineering firm, who will act as managers, it is understood that the price paid for control has taken into consideration release of the New Haven from its guaranties."

"One phase of this transaction is that it was perfected a few days prior to Mr. Mellen's announcement of his resignation. It is said it would be unsafe to deduce from this sale that the disintegration of the New Haven trolley system is under way."

"One thing which this sale will probably effect, however, will be the stoppage of any plans to spend \$5,000,000 upon western trolley lines, according to the act passed by the last Legislature over the Governor's veto. It is not believed the new owners will finance any such questionable investment."

NEW YORK—At the office of Sanderson & Porter, the following statement was given out:

"Sanderson & Porter confirm the news despatches from Boston to the effect that they have purchased a controlling interest in the common stock of the New England Investment & Security Company, which controls electric transportation lines in Worcester, Springfield and their environments."

Richmond Talbot, a member of the firm, said that the purchase was made from a number of the large holders of stocks of the New England Investment & Security Company and not from the New Haven railroad as might have been inferred. He, however, refused to name any of the stockholders from which the

purchase was made, but asserted that they were not directors of the New Haven.

He said also that purchase of the stock did not in any way affect or change the position of the \$4,000,000 preferred stock of the company which is owned by the public and the dividends of 4 per cent which are guaranteed by the New Haven, which also guaranteed \$105 per share in the event of liquidation.

Mr. Talbot said that his firm did not wish to clothe the purchase of the stock in mystery, as it had been secured by it for its own account and not in the interest of any individual or corporation. He said, however, it had not as yet decided what disposition it would make of the property.

## Suffrage Worker Who Will Address a Boston Meeting in Behalf of Cause Tonight



(Photo by Boston Photo News Co.)  
**MISS FLORENCE LUSCOMB**

## BIG ANGLO LABOR ALLIANCE IS AIM

Labor conditions in the United States and particularly the methods employed by the Industrial Workers of the World, are to be studied by Thomas Mann, an English labor leader who headed the coal miners in England in their strike a year ago. Mr. Mann will establish his headquarters in Pittsburgh, having left Boston for that city.

Mr. Mann says he would like to establish a closer relationship between labor organizations here and in England. He says that a year's active work should bring about the eight-hour day and Saturday half holiday, both in England and America. On arriving on the Franconia, Mr. Mann was met by several I. W. W. leaders, who conferred with him for several hours.

## STEAMER HOWARD ARRIVES AT DOCK

Capt. H. S. Chase brought the Merchants & Miners line steamer Howard into her berth at Constitution wharf today after a slight fire had been extinguished at sea early Wednesday morning through the vigilance and quick action of the officers and crew. The vessel came from Norfolk and Chesapeake bay ports. The fire was discovered when off Cape May.

Three bales of cotton waste in the forward hold caught fire by spontaneous combustion, according to Captain Chase. The fire was extinguished quickly and none of the 57 passengers was aware of a fire until informed at breakfast. Wireless calls sent out by the Howard called to her assistance the steamers Jefferson and Munroe, but they were not needed.

## REAL ESTATE MEN END CONVENTION

WINNIPEG—Choosing Pittsburgh as its next meeting place and electing C. F. Simpson of Kansas City as its president, the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges closed its annual convention here Wednesday.

In the evening about 1000 delegates attended a dinner given by the city of Winnipeg.

## SHAKESPEARE PLAY IS BARRED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"The Merchant of Venice" was excluded recently from the Los Angeles public schools. The exclusion was ordered by the board of education's committee on courses of study acting upon the recommendation of J. H. Francis, school superintendent. "I do not believe," said Francis, "that 'The Merchant of Venice' correctly portrays the character of the Jew. There are many fine traits of Jewish character that are not brought out in Shakespeare's play."

**LUMBER SUIT CHARGE DENIED**  
CHICAGO—Arthur L. Holmes, formerly secretary of the Michigan Retail Lumbermen's Association, denied on the witness stand in the government suit, Wednesday, that that association had been organized to oppose the mail order trade.

## NEW ENGLAND'S PASSENGER MEN READY TO MEET

**Trip on Lake Champlain Is Feature of Business Gathering of Transportation Experts**

Among those to attend the New England Passenger Association trip on Lake Champlain next week are the following named from Boston: C. M. Burt of the Boston & Maine railroad, R. H. Cudworth of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, A. H. Seaver of the New England Steamship Company and W. L. Pratt, secretary of the passenger association.

Others in the party are to be A. B. Smith of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; W. H. Marsh of the Boston & Albany; William Still of the Canadian Pacific; H. L. Waldron of the Maine Central; F. T. Grant, Rutland railroad; G. M. Houghton, Bangor & Aroostook and E. O. Grundy of the Quebec Central.

The railroad men will arrive at Bluff point from Burlington, Aug. 8, taking luncheon at Hotel Champlain, and will spend the afternoon exploring Au Sable chasm, making the trip from the hotel to the chasm and return by automobiles.

## DR. ELIOT URGES INVESTMENT IN CHILD HAPPINESS

Appreciation of the work done by the Boston music school settlement, 110 Salem street, which begins its fourth season Sept. 8, is expressed in a recent letter from Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, to Daniel Bloomfield, director of the settlement.

"This settlement," writes Dr. Eliot, "offers an admirable opportunity to invest private money in the happiness and contentment of children. It has always seemed to me a great pity that the generous givers of private money for public uses in New England should not make most of their gifts in their lifetime, while they are able to enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the pervasive good they have done. If any are inclined to say, 'One is not sure of always doing good by giving away money; it is possible to do harm with money'—true, but the Boston music school settlement is an investment with a sure profit."

"There is no doubt about the benefits or the happiness it brings. Its work is of proved utility, for it rests on common qualities in human nature and permanent needs in human society."

## GREAT BRITAIN TO STAY OUT OF FAIR

WASHINGTON—After a year's delay in making an answer, the British government has informed Walter H. Page, American ambassador to the court of St. James, that Great Britain will not participate in the Panama canal exposition of 1915.

According to an intimation received at the state department today, Germany also will not participate officially in the fair. The reason assigned in both instances is that such international exhibitions are recurring so frequently as to lose any trade value they might possess.

## TEDESCO CLUB ENTERTAINS

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—More than 1000 persons from Boston and the North Shore attended the annual midsummer assembly of the Tedesco Club at the clubhouse last evening. It was said to be the most successful function in the history of the organization. It was managed by the house committee consisting of Charles H. Conway, George A. Dill and Charles M. Boyd.

## HAITIAN MINISTER CHANGED

WASHINGTON—Presenting his recall, the Haitian minister, Solon Menos, took leave of President Wilson Wednesday. At the same time his successor, Ulrich Duviol, introduced by Secretary of State Bryan, presented his credentials.

## RECOGNITION OF HUERTA URGED BY AMBASSADOR

**Henry Lane Wilson Tells Senate Foreign Relations Committee U. S. Should Help Bolster Up Mexico Until Elections**

**MEMBERS IMPRESSED**

WASHINGTON—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson went before the Senate foreign relations committee Wednesday and advocated limited recognition for the Huerta government in Mexico until elections can be held there Oct. 26.

After a three hours' questioning of the ambassador, many members of the Senate committee expressed the opinion that serious consideration should be given to his recommendations.

The matter presented to the Senate committee by the ambassador already had been laid before the President and secretary of state.

Ambassador Wilson told the Senate committee that the Huerta government is in control throughout the republic. The need for immediate recognition of the Huerta government, as laid before the committee, was based on the belief that President Huerta cannot retain control of governmental machinery long under present conditions. It is said the government is running behind monthly financially, and that American recognition is necessary to enable Huerta to secure credit for immediate necessities.

Should the Huerta government fall, in the opinion of Ambassador Wilson, conditions in the republic will be worse than at present, and Americans and property will be in greater danger.

Ambassador Wilson urged recognition of the Mexican government under certain conditions. These would include an agreement for an election Oct. 26 to choose a permanent constitutional government; guarantees for the protection of Americans and property; an arrangement to insure the payment of all present or future claims for damages; the settlement of several long-standing disputes between this country and Mexico, principally as to boundary matters, and the selection of a Mexican cabinet officer to control the elections whose character would be a promise of fair dealing to the Constitutionalists forces.

President Huerta had assured him, Ambassador Wilson told the committee, that he would not again be a candidate for President.

Ambassador Wilson told the committee he believed intervention highly undesirable.

Questioning by the committee characterized the recall of the ambassador's connection with the events immediately following the downfall of Madero.

He declared he and other foreign representatives had repeatedly told Huerta that no harm must come to Madero and Suarez, the deposed President and Vice-President, and he was confident Huerta was innocent of any participation in the shooting.

## Hostile Toward Diaz

LOS ANGELES—A large contingent of Mexican rebel sympathizers gave a hostile reception here Wednesday night to Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the revolution in Mexico City against President Madero. A platoon of police finally drove back the excited crowd.

General Diaz arrived from San Diego on his way north to board ship at Mexico's special envoy to Japan.

## J. OBED SMITH TO VISIT CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—J. Obad Smith, the chief officer of the Canadian government immigration service in Europe, sailed recently on the Royal Edward for a business trip to Canada. Mr. Smith has been asked to address several Canadian clubs on the question of immigration, which is now being understood by Canadians as the best business bringer the Dominion has.

*Filene's*

*It's great to hitch your wagon to a star; even better to keep hitched on!*

Yesterday our men's neckwear shop set out to show Boston men what it could do when in the line of holding a Necktie Party.

1482 men bought neckties here the first day of the party! That in itself is keeping the wagon hitched on!

But even more gratifying than that is the fact that many men bought them by the dozen, some bought 25 or more, and one man bought 58.

WHY THIS NECKTIE PARTY? you ask. Simply this.

It is one step more in our campaign to put the Filene Men's Shops on the map in one year.

Are we succeeding? Judge for yourself.

(THE PARTY IS STILL ON WITH 95c TO \$1.50 TIES BEING SOLD AT 45c.)



# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

## WORK BEGUN ON PANAMA POWER TRANSMISSION

Construction Commenced on Line to Conduct Electric Energy From Gatun to Miraflores, Balboa, Cristobal and Others

### PARALLELS RAILROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Construction work has begun upon the permanent electrical transmission line across the isthmus. A few foundations for the trackspan bridges have been placed at New Culebra siding, on the Gold Hill relocation of the Panama railroad, and first shipments of steel for the bridges have arrived from the United States. A shed is being constructed in the abandoned borrow pit just east of Gatun locks, for the assembling of the bridges.

The transmission line is fundamentally to transmit electrical energy from a source of generation at Gatun to load centers at Miraflores, Balboa and Cristobal. The system is simple and straightforward. At the Gatun spillway, a portion of the lake water will be passed through turbines to generate electrical energy, as described in the Canal Record of July 3, 1912. The energy, generated at 2200 volts, 25 cycles, three-phase, will be carried along the east wing of Gatun dam by heavy cables in duplicate underground duct-lines, and through tunnels under the locks, into a transformer substation, situated on the east side of the locks. The duct-lines are in duplicate, to insure maximum safeguard against damage in event of a burn-out of a cable in one or the other of the lines, and are to be laid approximately 500 feet apart.

At the Gatun substation, which is to be situated at the north end of the hill upon which the present Atlantic division office building stands, the electrical energy will be transformed from 2200 volts to 44,000 volts by means of step-up transformers. The equipment, in addition to three 2000-kilowatt transformers, will consist of the necessary lightning arresters, oil switches, buses, control board, and other auxiliary appurtenances. Two high tension lines will emerge from the substation and tap into duplicate transmission lines.

The transmission line will run from Cristobal to Balboa, completely across the isthmus, permitting distribution of energy both ways from Gatun. The line is to parallel the right-of-way of the Panama railroad for its entire length. At Cristobal and Balboa will be terminal substations similar to the Gatun substation. The terminal substations will receive the energy at 44,000 volts, less the voltage drop in the line, and step-down transformers will convert the pressure to 2200 volts, which will be the distributing voltage for all circuits. At Miraflores, a substation will be installed for supplying energy for the motors and lamps of Pedro Miguel and Miraflores Locks. If electricity is required along the line, the transmission lines will be tapped by outdoor type of transformer substation equipment. This will probably be done at Caminto, to supply electricity to the high power radio station; at Monte Lirio, to supply power to the bascule bridge, and at any permanent town or military reservation which demands electric lights and power.

At Miraflores the present steam turbo-generators will be tied into the permanent electrical system through 2200-volt lines extending to the Miraflores substation. This steam station will serve as a reserve in the event the hydroelectric station at Gatun should break down. In emergency, energy from Miraflores will be transmitted back to Gatun and to the terminal substations at Cristobal and Balboa, insuring a continuity of service on the system at all times. The present steam station at Gatun, which has been operated during the construction period, may be abandoned in a year or two if conditions warrant placing entire dependence upon the water power. It will, however, be tied temporarily into the system, until abandonment, and will also be required to supply energy to Gatun locks until such time as the transmission system is fully installed.

In addition to the above, all permanent towns of the Canal Zone will be supplied with electric lights, and the range and beacon lights and the Panama railroad signals will be furnished with electrical energy where required.

## AREQUIPA RAISES BOY SCOUT TROOP

(Special to the Monitor)

AREQUIPA, Peru—Arequipa has been the first city in Peru to start the boy scouts movement. Under the patronage of the superintendent of schools, a troop of scouts will begin as tenters on the 28th of July, under the direction of Scout Master Miguel A. Cornejo, headmaster of one of the grammar schools of the city.

After the oath the scouts will parade through the principal streets and patrol the civic procession that will take place that day.

A committee has been formed in order to make propaganda in favor of the movement in other cities of the country.

## GUANO ISLANDS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MOST PRODUCTIVE SPOTS IN WORLD

Incas Employed Their Outputs in Connection With Great Irrigators, Later Germans Proved Commercial Value of Material

### HUMBOLDT SAW MERIT

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—President Billinghurst's recent action in protecting the guano deposits of the country calls attention to this famous fertilizer which is still one of the important resources of Peru.

The best known and richest of all the guano islands off the Peruvian coast are the Chincha islands than which there is not another spot of equal size, it is said, that has yielded more wealth anywhere in the world. Besides these there are the Macabi, Guanape, Lobos, Ballestas, Huanillos and many minor groups besides certain points on the mainland opposite.

Guano, in Quechua "huanu," has been used as fertilizer for centuries. The Spaniards found the agriculturists of the Inca empire using it on their alfalfa and maize crops in connection with their vast irrigation works, each village having its proportion of guano along with its share of water from the Andes.

Both fertilizer and irrigation fell into relative disuse under Spanish colonial rule and until the early part of the nineteenth century guano was unknown to the world at large, when Alexander von Humboldt in 1804 brought a speci-



Ships lying off Peruvian islands waiting for cargoes of guano

men from the Chincha islands to Europe for analysis. To another great German, Justus von Liebig, who taught the value of artificial fertilizer, is the credit due of having made guano commercially available.

Guano began to be exported in 1840 and for decades brought in enormous amounts to the Peruvian governments. It played a conspicuous part in the war of 1879 between Chile and Peru, prior to which and after the exhaustion of the Chincha deposits, the main source of Peruvian guano exports had been Tarapaca, the southernmost province of Peru which in 1884 was ceded to Chile as a result of the war.

During the war the guano industry was controlled by the Chileans who in

1882 ordered a sale of 1,000,000 tons, half of the proceeds to go to Peru's creditors. At the end of the war Peru found herself still in possession of the guano islands and a policy of preservation was inaugurated which in regard to closed seasons and rotation of digging was a revival of the ancient Inca regulations.

Since 1890 the exclusive right to export guano has been held by the Peruvian corporation up to 3,000,000 tons. Large as the revenue is, however, which the Peruvian corporation derives from the guano exports, it is not as great, according to estimates, as that which, with proper protection, could be secured from the deposits of Guanape, Macabi, Lobos and other northern islands, those of the south being reserved for domestic use.

## LANDS AS RICH AS GOLD MINES



Chute used on Peruvian islands for getting guano down ready for loading

## PERU TO SECURE RELIEF AGAINST POLITICAL BOSS

Election of Representatives and Senators to Be Revised by Judiciary on Application

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—According to the electoral law, the election of representatives and senators must be revised at the supreme court at Lima if any of the candidates appeals to the highest court of justice in the country.

Out of the sixty-seven elections of representatives and senators last May, forty-eight have to be revised by the supreme court. Judgment has already been passed on twenty-two of them, half of them being declared null and void.

Political bosses when aided by the government have always reigned supreme in the elections, but now there is a general feeling of relief in knowing that an appeal is possible to an independent and respected body that will annul any electoral process in which abuses or irregularities of some kind have been committed.

## NEW BOLIVIAN OUTLET ON THE PACIFIC IS PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia—It is regarded here as significant that after rejecting for months the possibility of giving Bolivia access to the Pacific at Arica, which is her principal aspiration just now, the Chilean press now comes forward with a compromise proposal.

While maintaining that Tacna and Arica must forever remain Chilean for strategic reasons, the press of Santiago, Valparaiso and Antofagasta calls attention to the fact that between those two cities and the Peruvian border along the Sama river and adjoining Bolivia in the north there is a strip of land, some 30 miles wide, which could be ceded to the latter country.

This strip has a roadstead, Quica, which the Chileans seem to think could be turned into a port of value, but in exchange for this access to the Pacific they want Bolivian territory adjoining the Chilean provinces of Tarapaca and Antofagasta covering an area almost ten times as large.

On the whole the Bolivians are disinclined to see any advantage in this proposition, much as they wish to reach

## NEW OPERA BY BRAZIL COMPOSER WARMLY RECEIVED

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—What is considered an unusual event from an artistic and also a political point of view is the first performance of the opera "Abul" by the Brazilian composer, Alberto Nepomuceno.

Senhor Nepomuceno is the director of the National Institute of Music at Rio de Janeiro and his reason for not producing his opera at that capital is said to have been his desire to secure an impartial verdict.

The performance took place in the Coliseo theater, which was very well attended by society, including the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Bosch and the Brazilian minister, Dr. Souza Dantas. The success of the opera seems assured, the press being enthusiastic in commenting on the merits of the work.

The performance by the tenor Palet, the baritone, Stabili and Mesdames Farnetti and Carazza, and the direction by Maestro Marinuzzi are considered to have contributed greatly to the success of the opera.

## EXCAVATIONS ON CANAL SHOW IT IS NEAR FINISH

Matter Removed Compared With That Yet to Be Removed Is as 200 Is to 14—Rapid Gain

(Special to the Monitor)

CULEBRA, C. Z.—The grand total of canal excavation to July 1 was 203,383,539 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 14,812,034 cubic yards.

The total excavation for the month of June was 2,659,424 cubic yards, as compared with 2,339,770 cubic yards for the corresponding month last year, and 2,646,442 cubic yards in June, 1911.

The dry excavation for the month amounted to 152,299 cubic yards, entirely by steam shovels. The dredges removed 1,507,125 cubic yards, nearly attaining the total of the previous month, 1,525,493 cubic yards, which was the highest of record on the canal.

In the Atlantic division, the total excavation was 814,980 cubic yards. Of this amount, all but 388 cubic yards consisted of material dredged from the Atlantic entrance and approach to Gatun locks.

The total excavation in central division territory was 878,300 cubic yards, 57,274 cubic yards, of which consisted of hydraulic excavation, back of Gold Hill, performed by the forces of the fifth division. Central division shovels removed 821,026 cubic yards, as follows: 805,109 cubic yards, classified as primary excavation from Culebra cut; 13,017 cubic yards charged to "plant" excavation, and 200 cubic yards from the drainage ditch between Empire and Culebra, on the west bank. The total excavation from the Culebra cut section in June, 1912, was 1,348,780 cubic yards.

In the Pacific section, the total excavation was 966,144 cubic yards, 330,885 cubic yards by steamshovels and 635,259 cubic yards by dredges. The dry excavation consisted of 229,894 cubic yards from the canal prism, south of Miraflores locks and 100,991 cubic yards from the terminal site. The wet excavation consisted of 604,080 cubic yards from the Pacific entrance, between the dike and the sea, and 31,179 cubic yards from the terminal basin.

## PANAMA DREDGE HAS RECORD DAY

(Special to the Monitor)

BALBOA—The Corozal established a new record for one day for ladder dredges in the canal service, on Friday, July 11, by excavating 13,700 cubic yards of material, 90 per cent of which was rock, in 19 hours and 50 minutes actual working time, an average of about 695 cubic yards an hour. The dredge has been working in the canal prism, north of the old dam ever since the latter was dynamited on May 18, and during the nine days of the present month, up to July 12, in which it was operated, the daily average of material excavated has been approximately 12,000 cubic yards. The dredge was taken off the work on Saturday, July 12, in order to have its top tumbler replaced.

## GOV. DE LA BARRA GETS YEAR LEAVE

(Special to the Monitor)

TOLUCA, Mex.—At special sessions of the Legislature Governor De la Barra was given a year's leave of absence and General Refugio Velasco was appointed governor ad interim of Mexico state. General Velasco has already taken the oath of office.

FROM what the La Paz item on this page conveys, it would appear that Chile and Bolivia are coming decidedly closer together on the question of Bolivian access to the Pacific than seemed likely only a few weeks ago. To be sure, the narrow strip of borderland which the Chileans are tentatively reported willing to cede to Bolivia in exchange for a substantial slice of the highly mineralized Bolivian southwest is not in itself sufficiently attractive to the Bolivians to draw them away from the ardently desired port of Arica. But this proposed compromise opens new possibilities in which the third party concerned, Peru, might profitably be interested.

Hitherto the Peruvians have seen in Bolivian ambition to reach the Pacific a more or less imminent danger to their own seaboard, the idea that Bolivia would ever make headway in securing Arica from Chile never having been taken seriously in Lima. Furthermore, all the Bolivian talk about Arica has been more or less provoking to the Peruvians whose claim to Tacna-Arica in the face of Chilean occupation is one of the pivotal factors in South American politics and is once again the subject of diplomatic negotiations for a permanent reconciliation between Lima and Santiago. But this new proposal which leaves Tacna-Arica entirely out of count instead of complicating matters by putting a Bolivian wedge between Peru and her claim may be said to simplify a tripartite understanding.

In the first place, whatever be the technical aspect of the claim put forward by Peru, it has become apparent from the steps taken by the Billinghurst administration that the point of national honor rather than the question of possession is made the paramount issue in the present negotiations. In the second place, an exchange of territory between Peru and Bolivia to add to the Chilean strip of coastland and give Bolivia something better in the nature of a port than the little caleta Quica might turn out most advantageously for Peru. For such an exchange one would naturally look to the Madre de Dios region where the Peruvians seem to have come off with the short end of the rubber resources and fluvial communication facilities.

The South American railroad situation, as reviewed in the news and editorial columns of the Latin-American page, makes this Pacific question particularly interesting. Chile is rapidly completing her longitudinal system that will connect Santiago with La Paz; Argentina is about to sell or lease to the Farquhar syndicate her state railways, including the one running to the Bolivian border and constituting a link in the future through connection between Buenos Aires and La Paz; Brazil is steadily reaching over to connect with the Bolivian system under construction, while Peru is lately credited with a plan to push the construction of the missing links between Lima and La Paz, all under the impulse of the tremendous force soon to be bearing down through the new waterway of the world.

## PERUVIAN ROAD FOUND TO BE A TRADE NECESSITY

Madre de Dios Country Requests Removal of Compulsory Use of Brazilian and Bolivian Routes—Landazuri Commission Due

### BOLIVIAN BORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

AREQUIPA, Peru—Advices from the Madre de Dios region urge the immediate construction of a road from the left bank of that river to the Acra region in order to prevent the Peruvian rubber industry from becoming wholly dependent on the Bolivian and Brazilian trade routes via the Madeira-Mamoré railroad, to the exclusion of the Peruvian route of the Tampobata river.

The Tahuamanu river region, it appears from these reports, is today the only one on Peruvian territory that has any rubber left, but this river has no commercial connection with the Peruvian Madre de Dios. Owing to the present rubber situation, a wholesale emigration of Peruvians to Bolivian and Brazilian territory has been going on for some time.

The Landazuri commission which has been in the Madre de Dios region for two years is about to return and is expected here shortly. Major Landazuri has to his credit a good military and commissary organization in the river region, the improvement of communications and exploration work and notable political work in connection with the recent border delimitation with Bolivia.

## FORMER MINISTER FAVORS JAPANESE

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—According to advices received from the Chilean capital, Sr. Irarrazabal, former minister of Chile to Japan and recently appointed minister to this country, the other day entertained the Japanese minister, Mr. Eki Hioki, and the Brazilian charge d'affaires, Sr. Castellon Branco.

Sr. Irarrazabal, both by his activities in Japan and by his recent utterances in Chile, is understood to be strongly in favor of Japanese immigration to South America.

## PACIFIC ROAD CAN NOT BE ALIENATED

(Special to the Monitor)

PUNTARENAS, Costa Rica—General satisfaction is expressed here with the action of congress in providing by a special law for the inalienability of the Pacific railroad connecting this port with the capital, San Jose.

It is regarded as a further sign of the growing interest of the country in the Pacific and southern sections.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LIBERIA, Guancacaste, Costa Rica—It is proposed to build an electric trolley line between here and Ballena at a cost of \$300,000 gold. The trolley is to be built by a foreign concern and payment is to be guaranteed by an export duty on lumber and increased import duties on general merchandise.

AREQUIPA—This is to be the second city in Peru after the capital to have electric street cars, the lines extending all through the city and as far as Tingo, one of the fashionable summer resorts, four miles distant from Arequipa. The cars have been tried several times and all the material has proved to be satisfactory.

CAGUA, Aragua, Venezuela—Another Ford motor has been added to the public automobile service maintained by a local concern and two more cars are to arrive shortly. The same concern has contracted with the concessionaire of the mail service of Aragua and Guario for the daily conveyance of the mail from here to Villa de Cura.

CARACAS, Venezuela—It is announced that the minister of Fomento has granted permission to Dr. J. Tagliaferro to install telephone service from his hacienda, La Argentina, municipality of Sucre, state of Trujillo, to the haciendas Los Aniles and Los Pozuelos and thence to the ports of Moporo and La Ceiba on Lake Maracibo.

The new dairy enterprise, Lactuario de Maracay, is understood to have given satisfactory results up to the present.

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St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.



# Governor Foss to See the Militia in Maneuvers in the Field

Battalions Entrain for Lakeville, Small Town South of Middleboro, Where the Contest Will Probably Take Place

## FRAY SET FOR FRIDAY

WAREHAM, Mass.—Following the salute and reception to Governor Foss, Councilor Daniel E. Denny of Worcester and Thomas F. Pedrick, sergeant-at-arms of the Legislature, who left Boston for the camp this morning, the several battalions of the second, fifth, sixth and ninth regiments entrain this afternoon for the scene of the mimic battle, which it is said will be at Lakeville, a small town south of Middleboro. The other companies of these regiments will leave tomorrow for the field of action. At that time also the cavalry outfits will return to headquarters from the shores of Mary pond in Rochester to report on their problem work.

It has been decided that a command of infantry under Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser will be the invading army in the maneuvers and that Brig. Gen. George H. Priest's brigade, with the squadrons of cavalry under Maj. F. C. Marshall, second United States cavalry, will be the defenders. According to Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, both leaders will map out their own methods of attack and defense. The regiments, it is affirmed, will be moved by rail from their present locations and the usual methods of getting locations and information by scouting will be employed. Movements of both generals will be watched closely by the umpires.

At South Middleboro the squadrons yesterday were divided into three columns. The Rhode Island squadron went east and skirted the eastern shores of Lake Assawampsett, finally arriving at North Rochester. The second column, the Massachusetts squadron, went cross country to Rochester Center, while the Connecticut squadron went to Tremont station and cross country toward Mary's pond.

When the southern end of Lake Assawampsett had been reached, motorcycle scouts from the Second Corp Cadets were pressed into service as message bearers. Major Marshall sent messages to the commanders of the second and third columns that he had discovered a squadron of cavalry near Rochester Center. Orders were given to continue on that point, so they would arrive at Rochester Center at 12 o'clock. Later the squadron was located exactly in the center of the town.

At this point there are three roads, one leading to the east, one to the west and the third to the north. Major Marshall ordered the Connecticut troops to open the attack on the supposed regiment of infantry at 12:30 from the east, while the Massachusetts squadron was ordered to advance from the north as soon as the Connecticut squadron was engaged. The Rhode Island squadron was at the west on the village ready to make a charge as soon as the attack was made by the other troops. Each squadron arrived at the selected point within a minute of the time set, a remarkable feature when considering that neither of the squadrons had seen the other. This feat was praised not only by Major Marshall, but by the cavalry experts who were in the maneuvers.

When Mary's pond was reached each trooper pitched his "pup" tent that he had carried with him and prepared to cook his evening meal from the rations he had drawn in the morning.

In the afternoon rear guard and flank movements were studied and how a rear guard should protect a retreating regiment of cavalry, and also the capturing of outposts was explained in detail.

Just as the evening meal was being cooked, Adjutant-General Pearson, Adjutant-General Charles F. Abbott, Jr., of Rhode Island, Major Heavey, infantry inspector-instructor of this state, and Colonel Hanna, inspector-general of the state, inspected the camp, and all were well pleased not only with the location, but with the deportment and condition of the men. General Abbott, who rode with his Rhode Island troopers all day, was loud in his praise of the work they accomplished.

At the eighth regiment camp much of the time was given up to taking motion pictures of the entire regiment in action, both on the skirmish lines and firing, a company at a time. For the benefit of the picture men to get the tone and color, blank cartridges were used in the firing. At one time the infantry was supposed to have been attacked by a squadron of cavalry which was cut off and retreated.

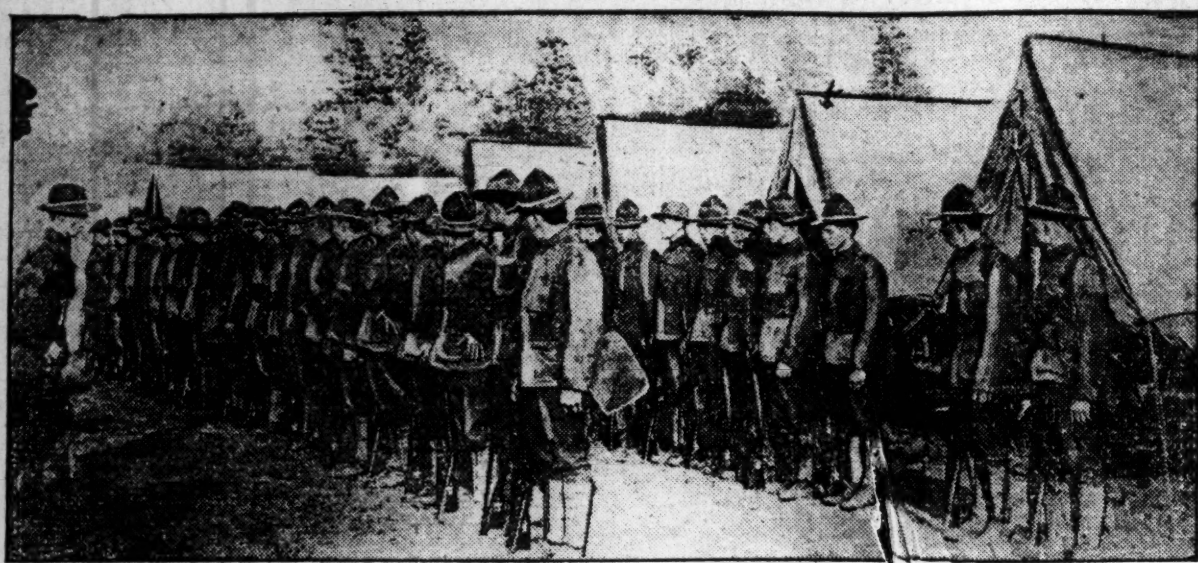
In the afternoon, combat and flank movement exercises were practiced with the three battalions in the field. The regimental band gave a concert on the field and later under Chief Musician Quinby gave a concert at the state farm, close by.

At the second corps cadets' camp Colonel Ropes had a problem of a supposed regiment of cavalry opposing his infantry forces with advance work as a special feature of the play. Later he held a flag drill, by which the scouts told the commander of the regiment by flags of what the opposing forces were made up.

## Ready to Strike Tents

WEST BARNSTABLE.—The beginning of the end of the permanent camp of the fifty infantry took place this forenoon, when the command began to strike its wall tents and prepare them for shipment to the state arsenal at South Framingham. Following the striking of the

## READY TO SALUTE THE STARS AND STRIPES



Company A, Worcester, waiting for band to play "Star-Spangled Banner"

## SECOND REGIMENT IN CAMP AT FAIRHAVEN



Infantrymen shown drilling in the foreground

tents, the regiment will start on a short march.

On this march the regiment is supposed to be the right flank regiment of a brigade, and the dispositions will be made accordingly. Brigadier-General Sweetser, commanding the second brigade, of which the fifth is a part, will accompany the command on this march.

Yesterday Major Butler's battalion hiked the six miles to the range and spent the afternoon in combat drill, using the air balloons as targets. This work was watched by a large number of spectators. The regimental band has woven putties for its members and they add an air of smartness to the organization.

The strength of the companies of the regiment present for duty as given out by Captain Gray, acting adjutant, was:

A company, 61; B, 61; C, 54; E, 49; F, 48; G, 58; H, 61; I, 53; K, 56; L, 62; M, 49. This with the field and staff gives a total present of 733 officers and men.

## RAILROAD SUE FOR LAND

PORTLAND, Ore.—Another government suit against the Southern Pacific to compel it to forfeit about 100,000 acres of land taken over after the civil war from individuals is filed. The names of Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford and Charles F. Crocker, who built the Southern Pacific, are mentioned in the suit. The petition, filed by 11 settlers, charged that the original individuals from whom the road got the land were acting for the company. The petition asks that the government take back the land and open it for settlement at \$2.50 an acre.

## Guardmen Enjoying Recreation Period During Tour of Duty on Cape Cod



SOLDIERS AT PLAY

## NEW LAMPS ON HUNTINGTON AVE. READY TO LIGHT

## Ornamental System Installed by Business Men of Thoroughfare to Be Inaugurated Tomorrow

With the firing of a skyrocket at 7:15 tomorrow evening from the railroad bridge on Huntington avenue, the signal will be given for the new ornamental lights to be set ablaze on that thoroughfare. The event will be preceded by a band concert at Copley square, and a parade up the avenue and back, headed by the band and automobiles carrying the guests.

The service inaugurates a new feature in municipal lighting, being efficient as well as adding artistically to the avenue, and is unique in that it has been constructed by the business men comprising the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association. Through the enterprise of the committee consisting of Amos Whipple, manager of the Copley Square hotel; Franklin Howe, manager of the Hotel Nottingham; and Moses H. Gulesian, proprietor of the St. James theater, \$9000 was raised for the electric lighting system and its maintenance for one year.

Representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the chambers of Lynn and Worcester are expected to be present. Commissioner Rourke of the public works department will accept the improvement on behalf of the city. Mayor Fitzgerald, who will be unable to attend, has sent a letter commending the work of the merchants on Huntington avenue, and expressing the desire that the lighting system might be adopted in other parts of the city.

## MR. SAYRE TALKS ON PRISON WAGE

NEW YORK.—"We have got away from the old law of confiscating a man's property when he is imprisoned, but we still confiscate his labor," declared Francis B. Sayre, chief of the abandonment bureau, in the office of District Attorney Whitman.

Mr. Sayre declared it as his opinion that a husband when imprisoned should receive proper wages, that the state should withhold enough for the maintenance of the man while he is imprisoned, and that the rest should go to the support of his family.

**HIGH SCHOOL BIDS OPENED**  
Bids were opened for the boiler and piping in the new \$125,000 addition to the Somerville high school yesterday by Mayor Charles A. Burnes. They are as follows: Charles H. Sanborn, \$22,800; John F. Foster, \$19,920; J. J. Hurley & Co., \$17,390; Huey Brothers Co., \$17,765. Bids were taken under advisement by the mayor and the superintendent of public buildings.

## RUMANIA REPORT ASKED

WASHINGTON.—Upon assurance by Postmaster-General Burleson that he would not change further parcel post regulations until present rates can be tested more thoroughly, the Senate post-office committee on Wednesday indefinitely postponed action on Senator Bryan's resolution to annul the postmaster-general's power to change rates and sizes of mailable parcel post packages.

## N. A. M. LAWYERS TO ASK 200 QUESTIONS OF COL. MULHALL

WASHINGTON.—The Senate lobby investigating committee has prepared for the cross-examination of Martin M. Mulhall, alleged former lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers, by lawyers for the association.

In executive session the committee passed upon more than 200 questions submitted by the attorneys. Only a few were stricken out, and Mr. Mulhall will be subjected to a searching examination in an effort to determine the accuracy of the story of his 10 years' activity as he has detailed it. He may be on the stand several days.

There was another report Wednesday that former Representative James E. Watson of Indiana, mentioned frequently by Mr. Mulhall, was seeking to secure an indictment of the lobbyist for alleged perjury by a District of Columbia grand jury.

## U. S. POSTMASTERS DISCUSS SERVICE

DENVER, Col.—Papers on service conditions occupied the second day of the annual convention of the National Association of First Class Postmasters. More than 100 are members in attendance from all parts of the country.

Discussions include the advisability of continuing the eight-hour employment of postal attaches, establishing sub dead letter offices, increasing the limit of postal savings deposits and the general reclassification of mail.

## ALUMNI OF OLD INSTITUTE MEET

The annual reunion of the members of the old Assinippi Institute, which flourished in Assinippi, Hanover, in the sixties, was held at Union hall in Assinippi, yesterday. There were about 75 present. These officers were elected: President, Joseph T. Corlew of Boston; vice-president, David H. Stoddard of North Hanover; secretary, Mrs. Grace Rogers of Marshfield; treasurer, Charles W. Briggs of North Hanover.

## STRIKE VOTE ON PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO.—Ninety-six per cent of the trainmen and conductors employed on the Pacific division of the Southern Pacific system have voted to strike unless their differences with the management can be adjusted. The grand officers and the joint general committee of the engineers and firemen are on their way to San Francisco to take up the problem. Southern Pacific officials announced that they would invoke the mediation of the Newlands to settle the difficulties with their employees.

## SENATE DELAYS PARCEL ACTION

WASHINGTON.—Upon assurance by Postmaster-General Burleson that he would not change further parcel post regulations until present rates can be tested more thoroughly, the Senate post-office committee on Wednesday indefinitely postponed action on Senator Bryan's resolution to annul the postmaster-general's power to change rates and sizes of mailable parcel post packages.

## SIX REPORTS POSSIBLE ON CURRENCY BILL

Democrats of House Banking Committee Fail to Agree — Advisory Board of Bank Experts Favored by Mr. Glass

## CAUCUS MUST DECIDE

WASHINGTON.—An agreement finally and decisively to disagree upon the administration currency reform bill was reached today by Democrats of the House banking committee. A halt was called today by the Democratic committeemen upon amendments to the Glass-Owen measure. Today was the last day for submission of proposed amendments. Chief among those presented was that of Chairman Carter Glass proposing an "advisory board" of 12 bankers—one from each regional reserve district—to act with the federal central reserve board. It is not the administration's plan to give the bankers' board any but advisory jurisdiction. The government central board will remain supreme.

The last Democratic committee conference will be held tomorrow. Votes will then be taken on the various pending amendments. Next week the Republican members will be called in for a full committee meeting and the time until the caucus will be spent in preparing reports to submit to the partisan meeting. The Democrats are resigned to "caucus rule" upon the currency question because of the wide disagreement among the Democratic committee men.

Four and probably six separate reports upon the bill will be made including two minority reports—those of the six Republican committee members and Representative Lindbergh, the Progressive member.

Representative Eagle of Texas is preparing a separate report and substitute bill for the caucus. Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina has another, including the "agricultural currency" basis plan of himself and Representative Henry of Texas. Representative Neely of Kansas and Representative Wingo of Arkansas, other Democrats, are expected to oppose the majority Democratic report on the Glass-Owen measure.

Representative Bulkley of Ohio and Representative Korbly of Indiana, ranking Democratic members, are not expected to support the report of Chairman Glass. Bulkley opposes the alleged centralization of power of the central reserve board and Korbly is opposed to practically all of the currency issuance features of the bill.

## PORT BOARD WAITS FOR DECISION ON PUBLICITY BUREAU

Although the establishment of a publicity and industrial bureau for Boston has been left to the disposal of the port directors, the question of its legality has been referred to Attorney-General Swift for an opinion. It is doubtful, says James T. McDonald, secretary of the board, whether the directors have such power. Although the law defining the scope and duties of the commission, says Mr. McDonald, seems to place little restriction upon its action, in reality almost every problem that comes before the port directors has to be referred also to the Governor's council.

In the opinion of the directors a publicity bureau, to be efficient, should be established on the same lines as the industrial department of many of the railroads, a regular force of agents being employed to represent the city in different parts of the country to direct new industries toward Boston and New England.

Such a bureau, Mr. McDonald says, must work outside of Massachusetts and cooperate with similar organizations in the smaller cities throughout the state. Otherwise the purpose of the bureau would not be realized. So soon as its powers are defined on the subject, the port directors will take the question up for consideration.

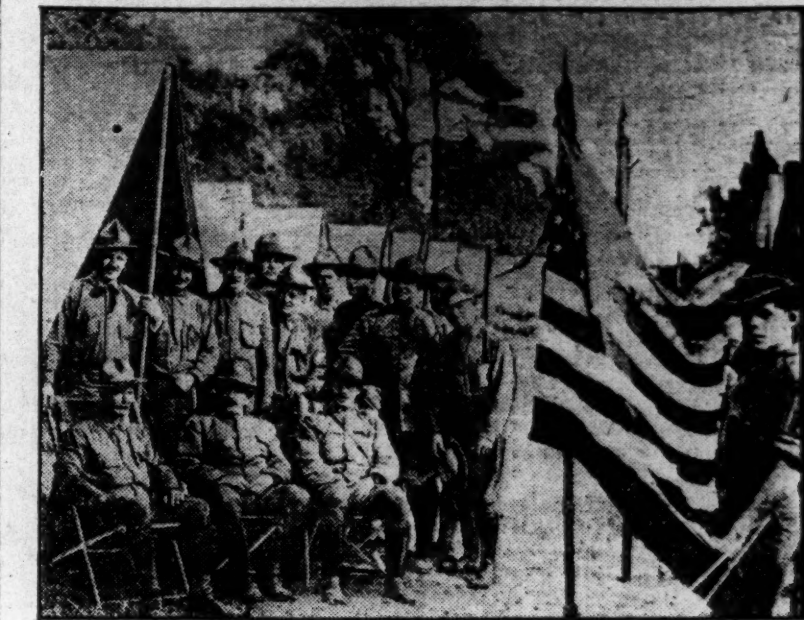
## SCHOONER GETS 242 SWORDFISH IN TWO WEEKS

Wharf swordfish records were broken today by the fishing schooner Topsail Girl when that craft, in command of Capt. Charles Yorke, pushed into her berth with 242 fish. Official records of the Boston fish bureau show the catch to be the largest in point of numbers ever landed in Boston.

Small fish predominated the catch, however, the weight averaging about 175 pounds per fish. The usual swordfish brought in weighs 300 pounds and more. Captain Yorke reported catching his fare on the southeastern part of Georges bank during a two-weeks trip. Vessels on the northern parts of Georges are catching larger fish.

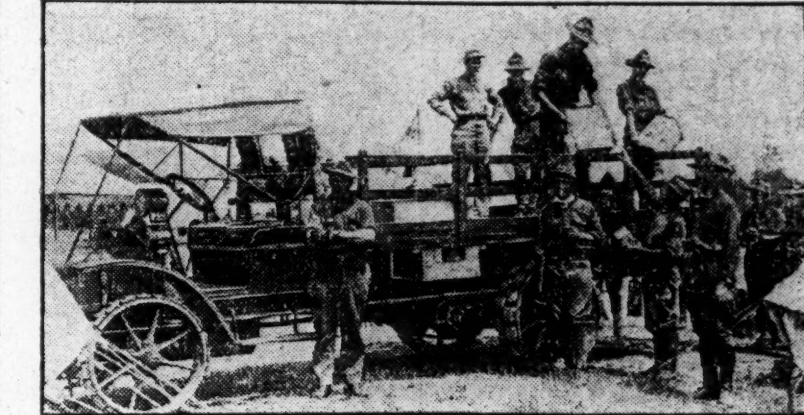
Topsail Girl stocked more than \$2647 for the trip on today's market, each of the crew of 51 men sharing more than \$100. Prices continue unusually low, swordfish quoting today from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cents per pound.

## 2D REGIMENT OFFICERS AT FAIRHAVEN



Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, General Priest and Major Stevens sitting in front row, left to right

## AUTO TRUCK USED IN MANEUVERS



Motor car on which stores are moved

## BOSTON WOOL HOUSES PROTEST AGAINST DUTIES

Principals of nearly every wool house in Boston have signed a protest against proposed duties on wool tops, roving and yarns, which has been forwarded to Senator Simmons and to other members of Congress, especially those from Massachusetts.

The protest was forwarded through the Boston Wool Trade Association and is considered to display a trade unanimity never before evidenced in any political matter. The list of signers includes the names of 104 firms, or every wool house in Boston except one or two whose principals were out of town.

The protest states that "It is our honest, practical opinion that the proposed duty of 5 per cent on tops and roving and 15 per cent on yarns, if it becomes effective, will result in very large importations of these partially manufactured products of wool and a relatively much lessened importation of raw wool."

## VENEZUELA HAS NEW REVOLUTION

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao.—It is reported here that former President Cipriano Castro has landed in Venezuela. Rumors also have reached here that the town of Coro, in the state of Falcon, Venezuela, has been occupied by Castro's partisans, and that Gen. Leon Jurado, Governor of Falcon, has been taken prisoner by them.

## DEPUTY GRAND PLANS VISITS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Rt. Wor. William F. Deadman of Golden Rule lodge, A. F. & A. M., deputy grand master of the seventh Masonic district, has arranged the following dates for his official visitations: Sept. 10, the Lodge of Stirling, Malden; Sept. 11, Golden Rule lodge, Wakefield; Oct. 2, Mt. Vernon lodge, Malden; Oct. 9, Palestine lodge, Everett; Oct. 16, William Sutton lodge, Saugus; Oct. 22, Wyoming lodge, Melrose; Nov. 5, Good Samaritan lodge, Reading; Nov. 10, Converse lodge, Malden; Nov. 18, King Cyrus lodge, Stoneham.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.—It is reported here that a small party of Venezuelan revolutionists made an unsuccessful attack Monday on the port of Cristobal Colon, and that General Bustamante, on board a government warship, is now in pursuit of them.

## MICHIGAN GOVERNOR SEEKS PEACE

CALUMET, Mich.—The attempt of Governor Ferris to end the copper miners' strike through a conference at Lansing failed Wednesday. The Governor's plan was presented to both sides and accepted by the union but declined by the operators, who said they were willing to meet the men as employees. Scores of surface employees returned to work at the mines on Wednesday. Guards were increased at the shaft houses.

## COURT ORDERS LINE EXTENSION

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—Judge Brunam has entered a decree that the Schuylkill Electric railway shall either extend its line to the border of Mahanoy City borough or else quit business in the town and take out its tracks and wires.

## CHARITY HORSE AND DOG SHOW AT BEVERLY FARMS

Society Folk at North Shore Take Part in Exhibition at Home of Mrs. John Caswell

BEVERLY, Mass.—Eighty-five horses and over 100 dogs are entered in this afternoon's charity horse and kennel show at "Round Plain Farms," the summer home of Mrs. John Caswell at Beverly Farms. The horse show is taking place in a ring which has been erected in the open in front of Mrs. Caswell's residence. Seats for spectators are on the sloping ground. The judges for the horse show are Walter D. Denegre and Quincy A. Shaw 2d.

It has been Mrs. Caswell's custom to give some sort of an entertainment each season. There is a bazaar and refreshments are being served under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Caswell. The committee in charge comprises Mrs. John Caswell, Miss Katherine W. Tweed, Miss Alice Thorndike and Miss Phyllis Sears.

Seven classes are being shown in the horse show. They are: Harness ponies, harness horses, saddle horses (park type), saddle horses (thoroughbreds), polo ponies and jumpers. The entrants include Miss Mabel and Miss Harriet Rantoul, Miss Miriam Hostetter, Miss Elizabeth Caswell, Mrs. M. B. Agassiz, Miss Alice Thorndike, Miss Phyllis Sears, Miss Anna Agassiz, Mrs. George S. Mandell Preston, Frederick and Jasper Moore, the Rev. Sherard Billings, William Dwyer and John Caswell, Jr.

## STEADIER WORK FOR NAVY YARD

Steadier employment for the workmen at the Charlestown navy yard has been provided by the navy department at Washington, in an order by which all wire rope matting used by the navy hereafter will be manufactured here. The instructions have just been received at the yard.

It is not thought that the extra work will necessitate the employment of any more men, but those now on the payroll will have plenty of work probably for some time to come. All the chain used in the navy is manufactured at Charlestown also.

## REFERENDUM FOR UTILITIES ACT

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor Haines says he will probably submit the public utilities act to the voters at the next general election.



# Chicago Plans Two-Level Street

Sections of City Hitherto Imperfectly Connected to Enjoy Free Traffic Under Scheme Developed by Commission

## BRIDGE TO BE LARGER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Preliminary proceedings for the construction of the boulevard link that will cost approximately \$7,000,000, and that will connect the boulevard and park systems of the north and south sides of the city are in progress. Work has begun on the assessment roll; and the main plans having been worked out, the Chicago plan commission is now studying the ornament. It will require a number of years to complete the link.

Michigan avenue is the lake shore street of the downtown or business district of Chicago. From Randolph on the north to Twelfth street on the south—a distance of 13 blocks or a little more than a mile—the avenue overlooks Grant park, lying along the shore. For this distance the avenue is 130 feet wide, with buildings on the west side only, which leaves an unobstructed stretch eastward across the park to the lake. It was widened a few years ago and boulevardized. Southward from Twelfth street it is an avenue that connects with the Park system on the south side. North from Randolph street Michigan avenue is a narrow, noisy, business street used chiefly as a thoroughfare to the freight yard of the Illinois Central, and to the docks along the river. It is only 66 feet wide at the widest point in the three blocks from Randolph street to the river. It takes a turn to the westward just before reaching the river and crosses on the Rush street bridge, a narrow structure overburdened with traffic. Michigan avenue ends at the river. North of the river the north side boulevard and park system ends about five blocks away. Thus there is a break in the boulevard system of nearly a mile.

The boulevard link will fill this break. Michigan avenue will be widened and the river will be crossed by a wide double decked bascule bridge.

The link will be a double deck structure, with the upper deck for passenger traffic, and the lower deck, or the present street level, left to take care of the heavy freight traffic. There will be a gradual grade and the upper level will extend from building line to building line, reaching a maximum height of 16 feet above the lower, or street, level. As there will be about one mile for the ascent and descent, the grade will scarcely be noticeable. The link will start up at Lake street, the next street north of Randolph, and will reach street level at Ohio street, on the North side, the beginning of Lincoln parkway. The grades, according to the plan commission, will be less than those on Fifth avenue in New York.

There are few modern buildings along the line of the improvement, and it is expected that the present structures will be replaced by buildings whose main floors will be on the upper level of the link.

Charles H. Wacker, president of the Chicago plan commission, comments on these changes as follows:

"There is no doubt that with the boulevard link improvement on the two level plan, splendid buildings will be erected on both sides of the boulevard clear through to Chicago avenue from Randolph street."

The commission has tentative plans for a monument in the north plaza of the bridge's upper level, representing the idea of peace, and a monument for the south plaza commemorating old Ft. Dearborn.

## LIGHTHOUSES TO COOPERATE WITH FOREST SERVICE

WASHINGTON—The federal light house bureau and the forest service are cooperating in forest work. The cooperation is confined to the lighthouse districts on the shores of the Great lakes in the lumber states of Michigan and Wisconsin. The lighthouse reservations here include a total of nearly 5500 acres, and range in size from 30 acres at Grand Island, Mich., to 1040 acres at Grand Marais.

An examination is just being started to determine the best forest methods to pursue on the reservations. On some, from which the timber has been cut, white pine and Norway pine will be planted. On others the timber already growing will be preserved through use. On two of the reservations, the forest experts point out, the opportunities are excellent for growing cedar and pine for spar buoys and piling, to be used in the work of the lighthouse bureau itself.

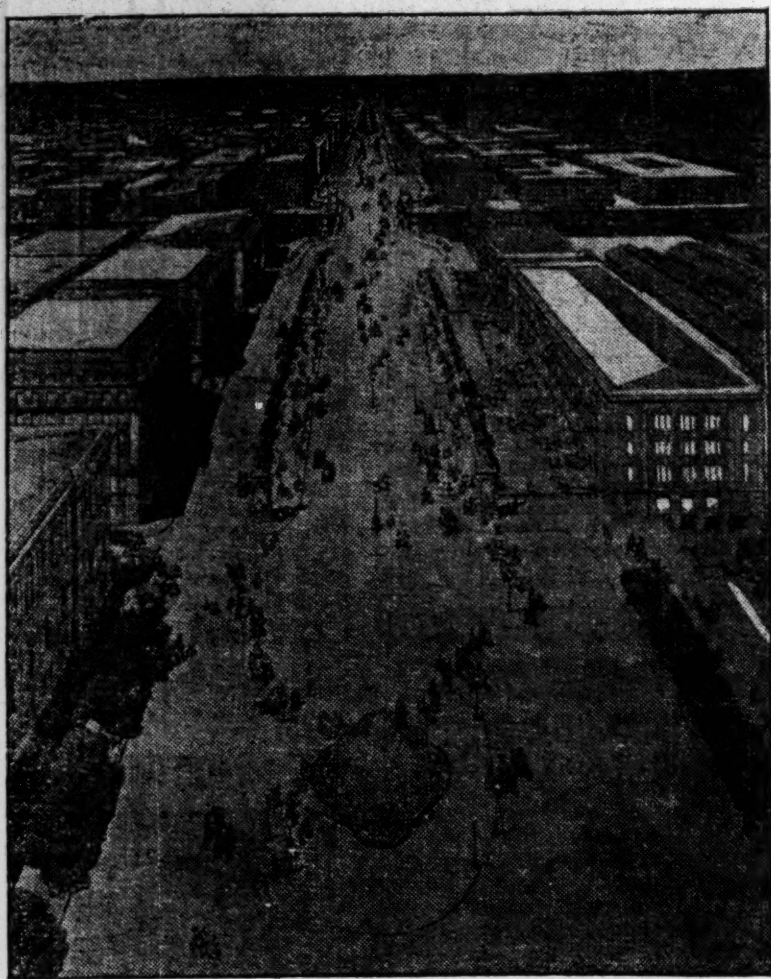
All parts of the reservation can not be devoted to forests. Some areas will have to be left clear for protection from fire, while others immediately adjacent to the beaches themselves will have to be left bare in order that the lights may not be obscured.

## CITY TO GET UNION DEPOT

DURANT, Okla.—The state corporation commission met recently in joint session with citizens of this city to select the site for the new union depot. It was decided to place it on the site of the old Katy-Frisco depot. The new structure will be built by the Katy, the Frisco and the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroads and is to cost \$60,000.

UNIFORMED W. O. W. IN CAMP PUT-IN-BAY, O.—With 26 states represented, 2000 officers and members of the uniformed rank, Woodmen of the World, are in the national encampment here.

## BOULEVARD TO LEAD ACROSS CHICAGO



North and South Sides and Parks to Be Joined

## SENATOR HOKE SMITH IS AGAINST PROTECTION OF BIRDS THROUGH TARIFF

Georgian Says He Is a Friend of the Feathered Folk But Prohibition of Plumage to Entry Has No Place in a Revenue Measure

WASHINGTON—"Such matters as that should never be considered in a tariff bill," said Senator Hoke Smith explaining the Senate Democrats' action in taking out of the bill the House provision prohibiting entry to this country of bird feathers and plumage. "That is the main reason we changed it. I am heartily in favor of legislation for the protection of birds and will join any right effort in that direction, but it ought not to be tacked onto a revenue measure."

Another reason given for the change by the Georgia senator, who has been one of those most interested in this clause of the bill, is that the House provision meant cutting off \$1,000,000 of revenue to the government. Still another reason given was that the United States has no business trying to regulate the game laws for other countries. "The kind of a provision the House had," said Senator Smith, "would not accomplish the desired object anyway. Taking away the American market for feathers would not stop the hunting of birds. Other countries will take them. The market is undersupplied with plumage now and our refusal to accept them would not hinder the traffic at all. It might reduce the price of plumage somewhat, but that is all."

Senator Smith maintains that he is in sympathy with the movement seeking bird preservation and desires the intimation that has been made that the feather importers' lobby has influenced Democratic senators to modify the House bill in this particular. "After we once heard these importers we declined to hear them any more," he said. "I would be in favor of some international arrangement whereby several nations would agree not to permit the importation of birds' feathers. I am not interested in preserving the plumage importers' business. In fact I would be one of the first to vote for a right proposition that would destroy it. But that is not in a tariff bill."

"As to our own country I am one of the strongest advocates of the protection of birds. I will join with anybody to preserve our own birds. In Georgia I was responsible for some of the most rigid game laws ever enacted in the country. I think the McLean law is a great law and we ought to do more to protect our own birds. But why should we concern ourselves about the birds of other countries unless the nations can come together in an agreement that will be world-wide in its scope? The McLean resolution proposing an international convention to this end is admirable and that is the way we should approach it. Furthermore, if we prohibit the importation of feathers that will tend to increase the demand for our own birds' plumage, which would be against the policy of protecting our own birds. I did vote to leave in the bill the prohibition against importing egret and osprey plumes because there is such a universal feeling against that."

"The gentlemen who appeared before our committee advocating the prohibition of plumage made some proposals that were preposterous. They even argued that crows should be protected. I would be against that because I have distinct recollections of my enemies, the crows, on the farm, when they used to come in and pick up the corn, row after row, just after I had planted it. Then again I believe there is no reason for wasting the plumage of edible birds."

The tariff expert, who was really re-

sponsible for the change, however, gives a different version from that of Senator Smith. He commented on the final action of the Senate caucus as "perfectly logical and tenable." This expert was employed by the finance committee and the committee in no case attempted to go beyond his recommendation. "The House bill prohibited the importation of feathers," he said, "but did not prohibit the importation of hats trimmed with feathers. It would have been very easy for the importers to get around that provision, by bringing in the feathers on cheap hats or in other ways. Once they are in the country nothing can be done, for the bill provides no penalty for its infraction and a prohibition minus a penalty for violation is inoperative."

"Then why didn't the Senate committee alter the wording so as to correct that fault and prohibit the importation of feathers on hats?" he was asked. "It is plain that that was the intent of the House."

"Oh, that is a matter of policy," he answered, "and something the senators must answer. My work is simply to make the bill logical. Even if that clause could keep out feathers from this country it would be only a partial remedy and would not protect the birds. Supposing it would stop a third of the consumption; there would still be the other two thirds."

"Why should we prohibit the use of feathers any more than the use of pelts? Furs are used not for warmth but for fashion. Why not extend it to include all animals and prohibit the consumption of meats? It would be difficult to draw the line."

"Another thing; to prohibit the importation of feathers would drive hundreds of people out of employment in this country—the people in the millinery business. Why should we do that to protect the birds of other countries? Humanity should be thought of first. Legislation ought not to recognize this sentimentalism anyway. I am as firm a believer in humanitarian movements as any one, but this bird proposition is not logical."

"But wouldn't the persons employed in these industries be busy making hats out of other materials?" the expert was asked.

"They would if the prohibition was universal," he replied. "Then they would follow the natural channels of trade. But Paris sets the fashions and if Paris millinery specifies plumage, the American women are going to have it some way. Smuggling would be encouraged and various means would be devised to get the hats here. I would like to see it stopped, but this is not the way to do it."

It now appears certain that there will be conflict over this provision when the bill goes to conference. Representatives Peter of Massachusetts and Harrison of New York, who were responsible for the prohibition in the House bill, are insistent that the House provision shall stay. They are supported in their position by popular expressions of opinion from all over the country and if the Senate has its way on this clause it will not be without the presentation of a convincing argument.

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY ADOPTED

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The eight-hour workday will apply in all departments of the state government under his control, Governor Lister announced recently, in a letter addressed to department heads.

## PARCEL POST TO ABSORB EXPRESS BURLESON VIEW

Steady Increase in Weight of Packages to Be Sent Through Mail Means Passing Out of Companies

## AIM AT 100-LB LIMIT

WASHINGTON—"The parcel post must absorb most of the express business of the country," says Postmaster General Burleson. "I agree with Commissioner Clark of the interstate commerce commission on that point."

Mr. Burleson further says:

"That naturally follows the taking over of the small parcel to render the public better service. The express company will pass out in the course of time."

"We are going to improve and enlarge the parcel post service from time to time until the people get the best service possible under the conditions. It will take five, 10 or perhaps 15 years to make the service what it ought to be, but improvement is certain to come."

"The step just taken by the department in increasing the limit of the parcel from 11 to 20 pounds is a logical step. It is a forerunner of what will come."

Mr. Burleson believes that express competition will be eliminated, but he will not ask the attorney general to give an opinion on the legal meaning of "parcel," so as to keep express companies from competing for the parcel business now done by the parcel post.

"That question will not be brought up," said Mr. Burleson. "I believe that when the final contest comes over the parcel business it will be between the railroads and the government and not the express companies."

It is believed at the postoffice department, by the experts who made a careful study of the parcel post business and system for Mr. Burleson, that soon after the limit of the parcel is increased to 100 pounds some of the express companies will quit the field.

## SETTLERS HAVE VOICE IN FOREST ADMINISTRATION

Secretary of Agriculture Puts Into Effect New Regulation Providing Means of Cooperation with Users

## LOCAL WELFARE AIM

WASHINGTON—To give settlers and other local users a larger voice in national forest administration, Secretary of Agriculture Houston has just promulgated a new regulation which goes into effect at once, providing a means by which the forest service may systematically cooperate with duly organized associations of such users.

Any association whose members include a majority of the local residents making use of the national forests may get together and select a committee, to meet with the local forest officers. This committee will be recognized in an advisory capacity in settling questions which may arise between the forest service and the public in the use of the forests.

The object of this regulation is to extend what may be called home participation in national forest management. It is recognized that the best use of the forests in the interest of the general welfare means the promotion of local welfare, and that the forests must be handled with careful consideration for all local interests involved. It is recognized also that public confidence in the spirit of fairness with which individual citizens are treated is essential, and that local participation in the settlement of many questions is the best safeguard against arbitrary or unwise decisions by local forest officers.

Already several associations besides those composed of stockmen are cooperating with the forest service, though there was no provision for their official recognition before the new regulation of the secretary went into effect.

## \$1,200,000 FOR STATE AID

MADISON, Wis.—The state highway commission has appointed among the 73 counties of Wisconsin their apportionment of state aid money for highway construction for 1914. The appropriation of \$1,200,000 for state aid is now available, Governor McGovern having signed the bill. The amount of such aid granted by the state for 1912 the first year of the law, was \$816,534, and a further increase of \$383,466 made for next year.

## ASTOR TAX FOR WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—In connection with the transfer to William Vincent Astor, under provisions of his father's will, of preferred and common stock in a railroad incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, the John Jacob Astor estate of New York will pay \$4193 in inheritance taxes to Wisconsin. The subject has been presented in the county court of Dane county by the tax investigator.

# THOSE WHO CONTROL

The owners of any newspaper are its readers, the public, and their approval of the policies of any paper is absolutely necessary for its success. The suppression, distortion, or falseness of news published becomes then a matter of public importance and the real continued support of the paper by that public depends greatly upon their belief in the accuracy of its news and character of the policies by which it is conducted. Let a paper grow lax in its censorship of the news and follow by retraction and denial and the public will cease to quote it as authority, and their interest in it will become more purely a selfish one.

The hearty and intense support given the Monitor by its readers proves that as a leading exponent of clean journalism the paper is making an intense appeal which is being answered from practically every part of the world.

The readers of a daily paper also exercise another form of power as censors of the advertising which is published. No advertiser can continue wastefully expending money which brings no return and the refusal of people to patronize any but those whose motives are right is causing advertisers to stop such advertising. By patronizing Monitor advertisers whenever practicable readers of the Monitor may not only be reasonably sure of satisfaction in dealing with those whose advertising is dependable and whose profits are fair but it will reenforce the belief of these advertisers that honest advertising pays best and constructively displace the dishonest with that which is honest.



## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## READING

Mrs. E. D. Manning, Mrs. May K. Southwell and Miss E. M. Mendum were in charge yesterday of the first of a series of sewing meetings for members and friends of the Fathers and Mothers Club, which conducts the farm home for children on Grove street here. Wearing apparel for the children will be made at these meetings. The August meeting will be on the 27th and the September meeting on the 24th.

The special committee comprising the selectmen, sewer commission and F. W. B. Pratt, F. L. Springfield and John Connelly of the town finance committee have decided to make their report on the sewer question at a special town meeting to be called the latter part of September.

## MIDDLEBORO

E. H. Cromwell has sold for Mrs. Bessie L. Bisbee a portion of her farm on Cherry street, known as the Pierce field, to S. F. W. Field, who is erecting a house on an adjoining lot. Mr. Cromwell has also purchased about eight acres of the farm comprising lumber and pasture land.

The hay crop hereabouts is reported to have been a good one.

The local Baptist church, with the East Raynham church, held its annual outing and field day in Haskin's grove, East Raynham yesterday. Miss Edith Robinson, who went as a delegate from the East Raynham church to the B. Y. P. U. convention at Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a report of the convention.

## BEDFORD

The outlook committee of the Bedford Civic Club is working on plans to have the houses on the town highways numbered. The committee is also arranging a directory for the town.

The Bedford Cooperative Corporation, which was recently organized with a capital of \$10,000, has already absorbed the Poultry Growers Association, and in a short time will open warehouses here, where grain and poultry feed will be for sale. The public is invited to join the corporation, which aims to do away with the high cost of living by preventing the wasteful and inefficient methods now used in retailing goods.

## MAYNARD

The American Woolen Company pays in taxes to this town \$37,493.02, this being the largest tax paid here either by a corporation or individual. Other large tax payers are: Assabet Improvement Company, \$622.84; Concord, Maynard & Hudson Street Railway Company, \$1392.88; B. J. Coughlin, \$414.80; Alfred T. Haynes Company, \$544.68; Thomas Hillis, \$476.54; Armory Maynard, \$372.21; American Powder Company, \$548.87; William Eveleveth of Cambridge, \$652.28; Susan Wardsworth of Brookline, \$432.40, and Mary J. Reed, \$365.24.

## ARLINGTON

The Rev. Nathan E. Wood, pastor of the First Baptist church, announces that these ministers will preach at his church in August: Aug. 3, the Rev. J. S. Lyons, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Holyoke; Aug. 10 and 17, the Rev. R. M. Vaughan, professor of the Newton Theological Institution; Aug. 24, the Rev. Austin K. deBlois, pastor of the First Baptist church of Boston, and Aug. 31, E. Nelson Blake of Arlington.

## QUINCY

The Granite City Club held its annual outing at the Villa Napoli at Nantasket beach last night. Former Representative Louis F. R. Langellier has filed papers with City Clerk Emery L. Crane as candidate for the Republican nomination for senator in the first Norfolk district. Papers are being circulated in every town in the district.

## BROCKTON

Mrs. C. W. Cook will entertain the Tourist Club at her home, 620 Warren avenue, Aug. 13. Mrs. Hannah Hamilton has been elected president of the club. Maj. James A. Frye camp, U. S. W. V., has appointed Walter A. Clisbee, G. M. Holmes and G. C. Ogden as delegates to the convention of camps of the Spanish war veterans at Attleboro, Aug. 10.

## CHELSEA

The Rev. Willis A. Hadley, pastor of the Central Congregational church, will spend the month of August at Newburyport and the Rev. Arthur L. Howe of the Mt. Bellingham Methodist church will be at his summer home in Maine. Samaritan encampment has planned a trolley ride this evening for members and friends.

## HOLBROOK

Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clifford Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bourbeon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Lincoln and Roy Chandler attended the Old Colony Grocers and Provision Dealers Association outing at Newport, R. I., Wednesday.

## HANOVER

John Flavel has been confirmed as postmaster at Hanover by the United States Senate. During the month of August the selectmen will meet in the evening on the third Tuesday.

## ABINGTON

The Epworth League of the West Methodist Episcopal church holds a lawn party at the home of Mrs. Irving Anderson on Hancock street tonight.

## ROCKLAND

T. J. Haines, who was recently elected superintendent of school, has already arrived and is familiarizing himself with the duties of the position.

## LEXINGTON

Plans for the proposed pageant to be given here in 1915 by the citizens of the town in commemoration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the battle of Lexington are nearly completed, under the direction of J. Willard Hayden, Jr., of this town, the originator of the pageant, which is entitled "The Shot Heard Round the World." Dr. Fred S. Piper, formerly president of the Lexington Historical Society and now a vice-president of the organization, has furnished the historical data, and Mrs. Beulah Locke Sherburne has spent much time in research work in order to make the costume plates correctly. The musical program was arranged by J. Frank Donahoe of Boston.

## WAKEFIELD

W. H. Butler, superintendent of the municipal water department, issued a statement today that the work of laying new water mains in the square will be delayed until about Aug. 15, fittings having failed to arrive.

Wakefield lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, is making plans for a special entertainment at the local theater the last week in August in celebration of the recent opening of the new Moose industrial school in Illinois. A ball is also in preparation for December.

## EVERETT

A special meeting of the common council has been called by Mayor James Chambers for tonight, to act upon an appropriation of \$1400 for the purchase of hose for the fire department.

Sessions of the registrars of voters are being held every Saturday evening at city hall. The total number of enrolled Republicans is approximately 3000, Democrats, 600, and Progressives, 235. About 300 more names are expected to be added before the primaries.

## MALDEN

Fire Commissioner W. W. Campbell has posted notices in the fire stations stating that hereafter the poll taxes paid by the members of the department, which have heretofore been remitted by the city, will now be retained by the city. The sum amounts to about \$130 annually.

The finance committee is considering recommending an appropriation of \$4000 for motor apparatus for the use of the police department.

## BROOKLINE

The music committee of the Brookline Educational Society has planned public band concerts to be given on Sunday evenings from 6:30 to 8 o'clock at the Cypress street playground. The town has appropriated \$500 for this purpose, which is about half the amount necessary if the customary number of concerts is to be given. Consequently the committee solicits subscriptions from townspeople payable to John A. Cousens, 791 Commonwealth avenue, Brookline.

## WINTHROP

The flag presented to the Point Shirley Club by 24 of its members will be unfurled late today with appropriate exercises. Capt. Francis Cox Appleton of the Ancients and Honorables and the Hon. William S. Morse will be the speakers and music will be furnished by the band of 40 pieces from Ft. Banks. The band will also give a concert in the evening at the clubhouse.

## WHITMAN

The one hundredth council fire of the Whitman tribe of Red Men will be celebrated Aug. 20 with appropriate exercises. Visitors from tribes in neighboring towns and from Brockton will be entertained.

The registrars meet Aug. 9 and Aug. 16 to certify nomination papers. The board will meet later for registration of voters.

## MEDFORD

The park department is planning to equip the bathhouses at Foster's court on the Mystic with lockers and to furnish towels for bathers without charge.

Extensive improvements at the Hill side station on the Southern division of the Boston & Maine are being made, a new shelter has been erected along the platform and the depot remodelled.

## MIDDLEBORO

The canoe owners of Long pond, the number of which is increasing, are eager to start a canoe club, which may affiliate with the national body. The Metacomb Canoe Club is the prospective name, and plans are being made to form the association before the close of the present summer.

## WEYMOUTH

The selectmen have granted the Weymouth Light & Power Company authority to erect eight poles on West street.

The Pond Plain Improvement Society is to hold a lawn party on the grounds of Pond Plain hall on the evening of Aug. 9.

## WEBSTER

The Massachusetts highway commission has notified the selectmen that \$500 will be refunded the town on the 1912 section of the macadam of the Thompson road. The money was due the town, as the state agreed to furnish \$5000 toward the work and \$4500 had been received.

## SOMERVILLE

The class of 1904 of the Latin school is making plans for a reunion to be held either in January or February of 1914.

## BRAINTREE

Services have been suspended at the Union Congregational church until the first Sunday in September.

## DEMOCRATS TO HOLD CAUCUS ON BUILDINGS BILL

## Appropriation Sought to Extend Work in Office of Supervising Architect of Government

WASHINGTON—Called on petition of members of the public building committee and other members interested in securing public building appropriations a special caucus of House Democrats meets today.

The caucus is to consider a resolution instructing the appropriations committee to include in the pending public buildings bill an item "appropriating sufficient money to cover the expenses of selecting sites and other deficiencies for public buildings provided for in the omnibus public buildings bill passed at the last session of the sixty-second Congress."

The object of the public buildings advocates is to secure an appropriation of \$137,000 for additional help in the supervising architect's office, where the plans for all public buildings are handled.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee pointed out that the plans outlined by those responsible for the caucus would call for additional appropriations of about \$5,000,000 a year.

## FINANCIER TO FLY DAILY TO WORK IN HYDROAEROPLANE

CHICAGO—Harold F. McCormick made a successful flight in his new hydro-aeroplane Wednesday from his summer residence in Lake Forest over the waters of Lake Michigan to Grant park, Chicago, a distance of 30 miles.

Mr. McCormick made the trip in 28 minutes—a speed of more than a mile a minute. The machine was driven by Charles C. Witmer. The flight was made at an average height of 60 feet.

Mr. McCormick was so well pleased with the experience that he intends using his flying boat to come to business every day this summer unless conditions prevent.

The machine has been named Edith, after Mrs. McCormick, who was Miss Edith Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller.

## ASSINIPPI CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

NORTH HANOVER, Mass.—Members of the old Assinippi Institute, which held school sessions in the old Assinippi Hall building at Assinippi, held a reunion at Union hall at Assinippi yesterday.

S. Dexter Bowker of Boston presided and gave an address of welcome. Officers were elected as follows: Joseph T. Corlew of Boston, president; David H. Stoddard of North Hanover, vice-president; Mrs. Grace Rogers of Marshfield, secretary; Charles W. Briggs of North Hanover, treasurer. The elected officers were appointed as an executive committee.

A memorial service followed. An address was given by John S. Crosby of New York and Joseph Corlew.

## MRS. YOUNG KEEPS SUPERINTENDENCY

CHICAGO—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young remains superintendent of the Chicago public schools. Her decision to retain her position was announced after the newly organized school board had declined by the vote of 14 to 1 to accept her resignation, tendered a week ago because of friction with certain members of the board. When informed of the board's action Mrs. Young said:

"I accept the decision of the board and will fulfill to the best of my ability the responsibility which is again placed upon me. I deeply appreciate the attitude of the people of Chicago."

Mayor Harrison named these women as members of the board: Mrs. Florence Vosbrink and Mrs. Gertrude H. Britton.

## NEW ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IS URGED

Installation of a complete system of accounting for the Middlesex county jail is recommended in the report on the shortage of \$37,814.67 found in the accounts of F. H. Smith of Cambridge, formerly bookkeeper of that institution's industrial department, which has just been submitted to the Governor and council by the state commission on economy and efficiency.

The commission also recommends that the Governor and council call upon the attorney-general to define the duties of officials specified as to the auditing of accounts and inspection of books, and after obtaining this order them to make a complete audit of the books.

## GOV. FOSS NOT INVITED

TAUNTON, Mass.—The Democratic clubs of southeastern Massachusetts are to have a clam bake at Sylvan grove, New Bedford, Aug. 21. Lieut.-Gov. Walsh, Congressman Thatcher, National Committee Dr. John W. Coughlin and State Committee Chairman Judge Thomas P. Riley have been invited and will be there. Governor Foss will not be there, however, it was said today, because the committee decided not to send him an invitation.

## SHERIFFS TO GET \$2 A DAY

AUGUSTA, Me.—A rescript of interest was handed down by the law court yesterday which fixes compensation of deputy sheriffs engaged in enforcement of the prohibitory law at \$2 per day.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 10c; 26 or more times, per line, 5c. Measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

## REAL ESTATE

READING, west side; attractive home, 9 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; 6500 sq. ft.; choice location. For photo and all particulars address P. O. Box 123, Reading, or tel. Rdg. 14.

## REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

FARM FOR SALE—184 acres, all fenced; 100 acres cleared; balance in wood; well watered; good orchard; 6-room house; large barn; only 16 miles to Washington; a bargain at \$5000; this is between Washington and Baltimore and should double in value soon; I have several other bargains and make a specialty of Washington, Maryland and Virginia properties. W. P. McDOWELL, Washington, D. C.

## CANADIAN LAND

FOR SALE—Block of 14,000 acres of choice grain and mixed farming land in Central Alberta, S. E. of Edmonton; near R. R. district settled with progressive Canadian and American farmers; good schools and roads; long distance telephone; nearest growing city; soil black loam, clay sub soil; 85% steam plow land; climate most equable in Alberta; price of terms reasonable; will divide in wholesale blocks to suit purchaser. For particulars address O. J. DUKE, Owner's Representative, 4903 Forrester ave., Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—Attractive home in a city of winter homes of northern people in Florida; a 10-room bungalow arranged for two families; electric lights, gas and city water; lot 70 ft. x 237 ft.; north front on boulevard and lake street on south end; orange, grapefruit and tangerine trees. Address K. 404 Colonial Drive E., Orlando, Fla.

## REAL ESTATE—DETROIT

WALTER E. DERRY—Real estate investments and insurance. 604 Whitney bldg., Detroit, Mich. Phone Cherry 3259.

## HOUSE FOR CLUB IN NEW YORK GIVEN WILLIAMS ALUMNI

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—It is announced that the Williams alumni of New York and vicinity are to have a clubhouse on Madison avenue, New York. The new clubhouse has been made possible through the gift of Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson, who has been a large benefactor. Mrs. Thompson has placed at the disposal of the Williams alumni association of New York a house which she owns on Madison avenue between Fortieth and Forty-first streets. This is a five-story structure of brownstone. The location is ideal for a college club. The only expense which the alumni association must bear will be that of taxes, insurance, light and water, amounting to about \$1600 per annum.

## GLUCOSE SUIT NEAR DISMISSAL

CHICAGO—United States Judge Geiger handed down an opinion and preliminary order to dismiss the suit of Geo. F. Harding against the Standard Oil Company and the Corn Products Refining Company.

It was charged nearly 10 years ago by Mr. Harding in his bill that the Standard Oil Company and the Corn Products Company formed a glucose and a starch "trust," and it was further charged that the formation of the Corn Products Refining Company, with a capital stock of \$80,000,000, violated Mr. Harding's alleged rights.

## PORTLAND BRIDGE BILL ACCEPTED

PORTLAND, Me.—Acceptance of the bridge bill by the Portland Terminal Company has been announced. This agreement is to pay up to \$400,000 toward the cost of the bridge, 40 per cent provided the total is not more than \$1,000,000. There is a similar agreement on the part of the street railroad company that runs cars across the bridge from this city to South Portland and Cape Elizabeth. The work will start soon.

## READING POST PLACE SOUGHT

READING, Mass.—There are six candidates for the postmastership: Capt. Frank E. Gray, Millard F. Charles, town clerk; Henry R. Johnson, chairman of the water commission; George L. Flint, chairman of the Democratic town committee; Owen McKenney, a member of the Democratic town committee, and Timothy Green. Town Clerk Charles has served as postmaster here in past years.

## POSTMASTER NOMINATED

UPTON, Mass.—According to a report from Washington, received in Upton yesterday, Eben T. Hall, owner of the large grocery store in West Upton, probably will be the next postmaster at West Upton. The postoffice is third class. Yesterday President Woodrow Wilson sent Mr. Hall's name to the Senate along with two other names for similar positions.

## JEWELRY MAKERS FACE SUIT

WASHINGTON—Officers of the Association of Jewelry Manufacturers conferred with department of justice officials Wednesday. The department has prepared a suit in equity against the jewelers to break their agreement to sell direct to jobbers and not to syndicate jewelers and a charge of conspiracy under the criminal section of the Sherman law is said to be in prospect.

## MR. HASTINGS OUT FOR SENATE

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—George A. Hastings announces he will again be a candidate for the Republican nomination for senator from this district.

## RAINBOW Lawn Sprayer

Adjustable to heavy or mist spray By mail prepaid 75c. AGENTS WANTED. Good opportunity. Rapid seller. PERFECTION MFG. CO. PEORIA, ILL.



## EASIER WASH DAYS TRY A Kalamazoo Washer

for 20 days and see what fine work it does. FACTORY TO YOU—ONLY \$4.00. No jobbers or dealers profits. Write us for catalog today. Kalamazoo Manufacturing Company 424 No. Church Street KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

## GRINDSTONES GRINDSTONE AND BEST BLUE RUBSTONE MANUFACTURERS

Herbert Macgregor & Co. 5 HUSTLERGATE BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE ENGLAND. Quotations given F. O. B. Liverpool

## LAND—WISCONSIN

THE MOST productive cheap lands, close to good towns, near the greatest markets, the best of transportation, unsurpassed climate, pure water, freedom from floods, reasonably sure crops—what more could be asked? These are in upper Wisconsin. Write about them to Wisconsin Advancement Assn., 54 Caswell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

## SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN

SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in my comfortable private home in the beautiful town of Wisconsin. "The Hill," MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kilbourn, Wis.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES. Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

## SUMMER PROPERTY

NAIANT, For rent for August and September, ten room house on Main street, east end of town, fully furnished; reasonable rent. Mrs. M. W. WINTON, 21 Whitcomb street, Nahant, or A. J. BARNARD, 24 Milk street.

## FAMILY HOTELS—DENVER

COOL, AIRY ROOMS with home table and excellent service; large lawns, garden and shade; on Capitol Hill but only two blocks from Brown Palace Hotel. THE LANCASTER, 1725 Sherman.

## APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Furniture of a 7-room apartment, 2 rooms rented, Huntington ave., near Mass. Phone Back Bay 4487-R.

## FOR SALE

LAWYER'S RESIDENCE, household goods, including piano, etc.; office library and fixtures; fine location. Add. L. C. COUNTS, Lawyer, Olney, Texas.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—Room for room with boy 3 years old; good home for child most essential. Address G. L. K., Monitor Office.

## BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Standard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Ripdath's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Books of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries, fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, Williams Bldg., 249 Washington St., Boston.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Working housekeeper and companion for elderly lady; middle aged woman preferred; Protestant only; references exchanged. Call evenings at 22 Park Drive, Brookline, Suite 6.

## AUTOS FOR RENT

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT 7-Passenger Pierce-Arrows, up to date and handsome. RUSSELL & BROWN Tel. 5017 B. B.

## LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE Counselor-at-Law Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. New York address 803 W. 150th St.

## G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer

PETTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH. ATTORNEYS can frequently secure non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 602B-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A Baby Layette for \$3, \$7.50, \$9.50 and up. Selected, furnished and cut complete, ready to make up. Write for samples and particulars. A. B. L. CO., 5332 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## 350 VARIETIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP 51 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

## STORAGE

SUFFOLK Storage Warehouse Company 100 NORTHAMPTON ST., Boston, Mass. Packers and Forwarders of Household Effects, Piano, Wedding Gifts, etc. Estimates Furnished Without Charge. 900 separately locked rooms for storage. Also a well appointed steam-heated Piano and Art Room. Telephone Roxbury 323

## NEW YORK ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK 7-STORY elevator apartment, below 34th st., yielding 12% net income; bargain to quick buyer; good real estate. Address G-13, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

## APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

ONE 5 and one 6-room apartment to rent; every modern improvement; beautiful light rooms. Call 218 W. 21st st. Supt. on premises.

## OFFICES TO LET—NEW YORK

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent at afternoons. Room 1509, 66 Broadway, New York.

## ROOMS—NEW YORK

94TH ST., 65 WEST—Large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; private house; transients accommodated. DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, large and single rooms, with board; transients. 50 West 47th st.

## KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

MEN'S APPAREL

## F. A. COWLBECK CO.

Sell the Better Things That Men Wear HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS 106 West Main Street

## BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality we guarantee it. BRYAN'S BAKERY. 304-306 W. Main st.; phone 726.

## CLEANERS

THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main st. Our time is devoted to the public for first-class work. Phone 157.

## SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 605 Scripps Building

## HARDWARE

Walter E. Williams Cash Hardware

We sell strictly for cash only, hence have no bookkeeping or collection expenses and no losses in bad accounts. This enables us to sell cheaper and give you more for your money.

## A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK

856 Seventh St., Between E and F PHONES: Main 2350. Home 2508.

## CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co. We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phones Home 4120, Home 1585, Main 2880. Is now located at 344 Seventh st., between Robinson and University aves.

## HOTELS

The ANDERSON NEW YORK CITY 102 West 90th Street Between Central Park and Riverside Drive AMERICAN PLAN. SUMMER RATES. Quiet, Refined Family



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH wanted; must be steady and reliable. J. M. STICKNEY, 12 Union st., Milford, N. H.

BLACKSMITH (all-round), carriage work, in Lexington, \$18-\$21 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOK FORWARDER in Middlesex, \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BORING MILL OPERATORS, \$21-\$40 per hour, in Lynn. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTTER MAKER in Charlestown, \$15-\$18 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPET WEAVERS in New York, 12 hours, \$15-\$18 week and bonus. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPET WEAVERS in New York, \$15-\$18 per week and bonus. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAIN MAN on dredge, \$15-\$18 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHANNELLER, Goodyear innersole, universal machine; also channeller on Gem. Ap. 100. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK, factory experience, \$1000-\$1200 per year, 15 miles out. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COST CLERK, factory experience from 5 to 10 years; \$1200 per year to start. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUTTERS—First class, outside cutters, cutters on 15 to 25 per week; steady work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DATA DEPT. CLERK, in East Walpole, \$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DATA DEPT. CLERK, \$15 per week, 15 miles out of city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN, heating engineer, \$30 per week, in city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DROP FORGER, Bradley hammer man, 1000 per week, in South Boston. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN, inside wireman, \$25-\$35 per week, in city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second class, 6 days, \$15, call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER (licensed), as a coal demonstrator, efficiency man, small factory, good home and wages; must be honest and reliable. Apply promptly; steady position. E. D. STEVENS, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

HEATING ENGINEER, \$30 per week, in city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HORSESHOER, in Topsheld; \$15 per week, call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN, capable of taking charge, in city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LEATHER GOODS SALESMAN, \$10 per week, in city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LIFT CUTTER wanted on Parsons machine, also lift cutter on block. Apply to Mr. Orcutt, sole leather room, CROSBY ST. FACTORY, No. Abington, Mass.; tel. 33 Rockland.

MACHINISTS (all-round) in Lynn, \$21-\$30 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

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RIVETERS, in New Hampshire, piece work, call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SCRAPER HANDS, experienced on steam engine work, \$30-\$32 per hour, piece work, in Lynn. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHIPPER, experienced in machine and hardware, \$12 per week; 10 miles out of town. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SOLE LEATHER WORKERS, in Cambridge, piece work, call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 18-20, experienced on mechanical terms, \$10 week to start, opportunity for advancement. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TEAMSTER in wholesale grocery; must be able to give good references from previous employers. B. SMITH & BRO., 51 Fulton st., Boston.

TILE LAYER, mosaic work, in city; temporary work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Good girl wanted, immediately; white, Protestant; station family; work is principally plain cooking; \$6 week; will pay fare if satisfactory. Reply at once. MRS. C. W. SNEY, 100 Waban Cottage, Falmouth Heights, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant young woman, willing, capable; two adults and child 2 years; country summer Boston winter; write age, experience and wages. MRS. AMES COCKROFT, R. F. D. George, town, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL—Family of two, one 6-year-old boy; want good cook and laundress; boy is cared for by his nurse. NEWTON PROUTY, JR., 48 Cherry st., Spencer, Mass.

HEAD WAITRESS, East Boston; \$10 per month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HELPS HALL GIRL, Falmouth; \$16 per month with board and room, fare one way. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEMAIDS for private families in Boston and suburbs. Call any day between 2 and 3 p. m. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORKER, Protestant, for adults in apartment; work easy. MRS. H. ROGERS, 245 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

KITCHEN WOMAN, for Magnolia; \$5 per week, with board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXAMINER on children's dresses, \$15 per week, in city. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MANGLE GIRL, feed and fold, West Somerville, \$7-\$8 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MANGLE GIRL, for Falmouth; \$18 per week, board and room; fare one way. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, for Magnolia during summer, winter home Wellesley; children; \$4 per week with board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAPER BOX MAKER, for Randolph; experienced girls; piece work; will teach in evening. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAPER BOX MAKERS, in Randolph; will teach girls and pay \$6 weekly while learning; also experienced girls wanted, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PASTER, experienced on pocketbooks, leather, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PATENT LEATHER REPAIRER, experienced, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER STITCHER, on window shades, city; hours 4:30-7:30 p. m.; 15 cents per piece. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER STITCHER, sweaters, Roxbury; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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POWER STITCH



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STEAM ENGINEER, residence Everett, age 30, married; good experience; all references; 2000 State St., Boston, Mass. 2

TENOR-GRAPE, secretary of manager, residence Cambridge, age 24, single; good experience and education; all references; understands hotel and public work; \$20.00 per week; mention 1018, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Ox. 2600. 2

STUDENT Harvard senior, graduate of Boston Latin, desires work for summer, preferably tutoring. Address A. J. MANN, 1018 State St., Winthrop, Mass., tel. Wm. 77-W. 2

TEMPORARY WORK wanted near Boston by high school graduate; good knowledge of mathematics; EDWARD S. HARRISON, 117 Hawthorn av., Malden, Mass. 31

TUTOR—Harvard graduate student desires work for summer, preferably tutoring in college algebra and trigonometry; excellent references. A. D. MUIR, 142 Church st., Newton, Massachusetts. 2

WOOL ROLLER, Newton, Massachusetts; many years' experience on all grades. FRANK KERRAW, 61 Avon st., Lawrence, Mass. 5

YOUNG GARDENER, experienced, wants daily or hourly occupation in city or suburbs. PAUL HELD, 16 Westland av., Boston. 2

YOUNG MAN (29) would like to learn paying trade, or would like outside work; best of references. GEORGE T. HANERA, 28 Burnham st., Boston, Mass. 2

YOUNG MAN (18), American, wishes employment of any kind. CHARLES REIGLE, 164 Blue Hill av., Mattapan, Mass. 2

YOUNG MAN (Italian) desires position as janitor in private family. ANTONIO PETRUCCI, 21 Carter st., Boston. 2

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, excellent in mathematics and sciences; engineering subjects would like position with civil or structural engineer, to learn business. GEO. J. PLACE, 17 Alice av., Lynn. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BILLING CLERK (Elliott Fisher), residence South Boston, age 24, single; good experience and education; all references; mention 1018, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Ox. 2600. 2

BOOKKEEPER desires permanent position; references. MISS HARRIET LUND, 110 Lebanon st., Malden, Mass. 6

BOOKKEEPER, typist and cashier, residence Dorchester, 10, single, good experience and references; \$7-10 per week; mention 1018, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Ox. 2600. 2

CARE OF CHILDREN or light housework—Lady wishes to find a position for colored girl; home nights. Address for particulars, MRS. J. V. SARTWRIGHT, 1018 State St., Boston, tel. Ox. 1701. 3

CARETAKER—Refined couple would occupy and care for desirable house during absence of owners. Address J. S. EAGAN, 37 Cambridge, Cambridge, Mass. 6

CASHIER or assistant in office, age 30, single, good experience and references; \$40 per month; mention 1018, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Ox. 2600. 2

CASHIER and demonstrator, residence Boston, age 38; good experience and references; \$40 per month; mention 1018, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Ox. 2600. 2

CASHIER or saleslady, residence Boston, age 35, married, good experience and references; \$5 per week; mention 1018, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Ox. 2600. 2

CHAMBERWORK, OFFICE WORK, etc.—Colored woman wants work afternoons and evenings. A. THOMAS, 57 Norwood st., Boston. 31

CHAMBERWORK or light housework wanted by colored girl, SARAH CARVEY, 21 Columbia st., Boston. 31

CHAMBERWORK or light housework wanted by colored girl LILY ENGLISH, 25 Shawmut st., Boston. 31

CLERICAL—Young lady (17), good address, high school graduate, desires position; good writer; quick and accurate at figures. Address MISS LOUISE GATELY, 20 Washington st., Boston. 2

COLORED GIRL, willing to work, would like position with good family; second work preferred or care for children. Address EVELINE HART, 380 Northampton st., Suite 2, Boston. 2

COMPANION—American would like position; good references; wages not object; has been a teacher. MISS COLLIER, 88 W. Newton st., Boston. 2

COMPOSITOR and proofreader, will also do bookbinding and letterpress; residence Allston, 26, married, good experience and references; \$12-15 per week; mention 1018, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Ox. 2600. 2

COOK, first-class, meat and pastry, desires position with family or institution; Protestant; thoroughly experienced; would accommodate. MRS. WILLIS, 51 Clarendon st., Boston. 2

DAY WORK wanted, cleaning, etc. MRS. ELLEN CUNNINGHAM, 88 E. Canton st., Boston. 2

DAY WORK wanted any kind. MRS. BETTY FARRAM, 720 1/2 Shawmut st., Boston. 2

DAY WORK wanted by reliable woman. LOCKETT, 70 Northfield st., Suite 3, Boston. 2

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. MRS. BELLE JOHNSON, 21 Clark st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

DAY WORK wanted for Wednesday and Thursday and on Saturdays; position with lady's small laundry to take home. MRS. EGAN, 38 W. Cottage st., Dorchester, Mass. 31

DAY WORK, mending, washing, light household duties; assist in practicing piano; or correct German; position with German-American woman. J. BOTT, 1228 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass. 31

DRAFTSMAN AND COLORIST, American, desires position with artist or in art school; experienced. MISS L. RICHARDSON, 29 Fuller st., Waltham, Mass., tel. 121-W. 2

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would like work by day during July and August; would work reasonably; references furnished. STELLA MORRILL, 16 Virginia st., Dorchester, Mass. 31

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by good manager in small family; no children; home nights. MISS GEORGIANA WATKINS, 2 West st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

GENERAL WORK wanted in small family by colored girl; would go out of town. MARY JEWITT, 104 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable American woman wants situation with elderly couple. MRS. FRAZIER, 41 Appleton st., Boston. 2

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by refined, neat, competent young woman in small family, or seamstress' position; first references. MERRILL, 381 Columbus av., Boston, tel. 1531-W. 2

HOUSEKEEPER—Scotch young woman wants position in family of one or two adults. AGNES FINDLAY, 9 Bowdoin st., Boston. 2

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HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by refined, neat, competent young woman in small family, or seamstress' position; first references. MERRILL, 381 Columbus av., Boston, tel. 1531-W. 2

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HOUSEKEEPER—Scotch young woman wants



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## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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EXPRESSING and Delivering promptly attended to, W. E. Darling and Roy H. Gage, 1347 Jefferson ave., Tel. East 405.

FINE TABLE DELICACIES,



# Real Estate Market News

Another sale of Washington street business property has been closed and deeds recorded today, full particulars appearing in another column.

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have taken title to an estate used for mercantile purposes, situated 31 and 33 Fulton street, near Cross street and close to Haymarket square. There are 2832 square feet of land valued at \$73,700, improved with a 4-story brick building. The total assessment is \$80,000. David P. Kimball made the deed through the office of C. W. Whittier & Brother.

## HANOVER AND SAXONVILLE, MASS.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate on Washington street, Hanover, Mass., consisting of five acres of land, house of nine rooms and a stable. C. H. Killam conveyed to Henry Hall of Milton, Mass.

The same broker has leased to Laura F. Hutchins of Forestdale, R. I., for a term of two years, the estate at 26 Central street, Saxonville, Mass., belonging to Blanch M. Burr.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Among the large number of transfers in Dorchester today, these were the most important placed on record.

Annie Murphy conveyed to Joseph Rabinovitch and wife the frame dwelling house and lot of ground at 24 Charlotte street, near Blue Hill avenue. The house is taxed for \$6200 and 6475 square feet of land carries \$2600 of that amount.

Sonia Webber sold the new frame dwelling house numbered 83 Intervale street, near Normandy street, constructed on a lot containing 3165 square feet. All is assessed for \$7800, of which \$1800 applies on the land. Arnold Silim is the buyer.

Fannie Beresovsky sold a frame dwelling house and lot of ground containing 3234 square feet, to Charles Schlinsky. It is situated 96 Normandy street, near Stanwood street, and is valued by the assessors on the basis of \$5500 for improvements and another \$1000 for the land.

Property at 179 Norfolk street corner of Ballou place has changed hands from Emily C. Bunker to Oliver C. Faust. It consists of a frame dwelling and 2306 square feet of land. Improvements are taxed on \$5000 and the land \$900 more. Charles E. Hatch and wife have placed a deed on record from George H. Doggett giving title to a frame dwelling property on Bernard street, between Kerwin and Helen streets, Dorchester. The total valuation is \$5400, including \$1100 carried on 4500 square feet of land.

## ROXBURY SALE

The two-story frame dwelling house with basement and 1582 square feet of land formerly owned by Peter Koff has been transferred to Catherine Hart. It is located at 12 Reading street, near Island street. The total assessment is \$1600 equally divided on the house and the lot.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Quincy st., 125-129, ward 20; E. Darlow, W. E. Clarke; brick stores.  
Huntington st., 63, ward 23; Christopher Cogan; brick store.  
Cottage rd., 33, ward 23; Peter A. Quyet; frame dwelling.  
Norfolk st., 33, rear, ward 24; J. White; head; frame storage.  
Newbury st., 144, ward 23; Harrison Fowler; A. A. Thayer; frame dwelling.  
Somerset st., cor. Ashburton pl., ward 6; Boston City Club; frame office.  
Goldsmith st., 12, ward 23; Anna G. Broderick; A. Rantin; frame dwelling.  
Stratford st., 201, ward 23; Edie M. Betteley; C. H. Wetmore; frame dwelling.  
Princeton st., 233, ward 1; Annie E. Selia; frame dwelling.  
State st., 12, ward 6; Whitcomb Mead & Co.; H. B. Hargraves & Son; alter restaurant and office.  
Temple place, 25, ward 7; Wales estate; Dykeman & Murray; alter stores and offices.  
Commercial st., 427-445, ward 6; Meredith & Green; alter mercantile.  
Portland st., 68, ward 6; Municipal R. E. Trust; alter office and stores.  
West 3d st., 1, ward 13; Gerstein & Co.; alter mfg.  
Southampton st., 67, Gerard st. and Mass. av., ward 1; H. Nash Wagon Co.; alter mfg.  
Commercial st., 406-414, ward 6; Andrew Di Pietro, F. A. Norcross; alter store, shops, etc.  
Lowell st., 22, ward 8; Ida Podrat; Silverman Eng. Co.; alter stores at 3 tenements.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Boston Society for the Care of Girls, mfg. to Frederick M. Linton, Asylum and Washington sts. and Loring pl.; d. \$40,000.  
Frederick M. Linton to Boston Society for the Care of Girls, Asylum and Washington sts. and Loring pl.; d. \$40,000.  
Charles F. White et al., trs., to Ruben Shulman, Cobb st.; d. \$1.  
Abraham Trust Company to Max Feldman, Shawmut st.; d. \$1.  
**EAST BOSTON**  
Anna J. Ellis to Annala Severina, Trenton st.; w. \$1.  
Margaret P. Greene to Annie Berkowitz, Saratoga and Putnam sts.; w. \$1.  
**ROXBURY**  
Joseph Gahn et al. to Seth T. Crawford, Westland av., 2 lots; d. \$1.  
Seth T. Crawford to Joseph A. Gahn, Westland av., 2 lots; d. \$1.  
Mary M. W. Gahm et al. to Joseph A. Gahn, Westland av., 2 lots; d. \$1.  
Peter Koff to Catherine F. Hart, Reading st.; w. \$1.  
Charles G. Smith, comr., to United Drug Co., Bay View pl., d. \$1830.  
Peter B. Chandler et al. to Eleanor Cuniff et al., Shirley st. and Norfolk st.; d. \$1.  
William O. Damm to William O. Damm, Forbes st.; d. \$1.  
Ellen L. Stacey to William Simpson, Greenwich st.; d. \$1.  
**DORCHESTER**  
Moody Land Trust to Nellie Barton, 2 lots; d. \$1.  
George H. Doggett to Charles E. Hatch et al., Bernard st.; d. \$1.  
Emily C. Bunker to Oliver C. Faust, Bal-

lough pl. and Norfolk st.; d. \$1.  
Sonia Webber to Arnold Selia, Intervale st.; d. \$1.  
Annie Murphy to Joseph Rabinovitch et al., Charlotte st.; d. \$1.  
Myra R. Hutchinson, mfg. to Hiram L. Hutchinson, Brook av.; d. \$1410.  
Fannie Beresovsky to Charles Schlinsky, Normandy st.; w. \$1.  
Francis S. Hesselstine, mfg. to Charlotte G. Hesselstine, Beane av.; d. \$600.  
Thomas L. Lyons to Marie C. Fitzgerald, Helena rd.; w. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Matthew J. Hanley to Malachi A. Hanley, Heathcote st.; d. \$1.  
Ruthen March to Elizabeth A. Cotter, Dunster rd.; d. \$1.  
Benjamin Cobleigh to Harry S. Trethewey, Cobasset st.; d. \$1.  
Harry S. Trethewey to Benjamin F. Cobleigh, Washington and Kittredge sts.; d. \$1.

**BRIGHTON**  
Charles A. Parker, mfg. to Charles A. Parker, Washington, Turner, Hester and B sts., 14 lots, Washington and B sts.; d. \$3500.  
John K. Berry et al., mfg. to John K. Berry et al., Turner and Hester sts., 10 lots; d. \$2500.  
Nathan Rogovin to Leroy G. Brackett, Waverly, Portsmouth and School sts., 4 lots; w. \$1.

**HYDE PARK**  
Edwin C. Jenner to Peter Spadoni, Vaughn st. and Main st.; d. \$1.  
**CHILSEA**  
Anna M. Schmidt et al. to Nellie F. Casey, Broadway; d. \$200.

**LANTHROP**  
Cottage Park Hotel Corp. to Ellen F. McNutt, Bartlett rd.; d. \$1.

## REVERE

Myer Heller to Philip Isenman, Beach st.; d. \$1.  
Ida M. Eaton et al. to James Melia, West av.; w. \$1.  
Edward C. Leach to Samuel A. Green, Crest av.; Crest av.; d. \$1.  
Samuel A. Green to Joseph Sonnabend, Crest av.; Crest av.; d. \$1.  
Abraham Levenson to Giovanni Granese et al., et al., Beach rd.; w. \$1.

## CINCINNATI VOTES FOR NEW CHARTER

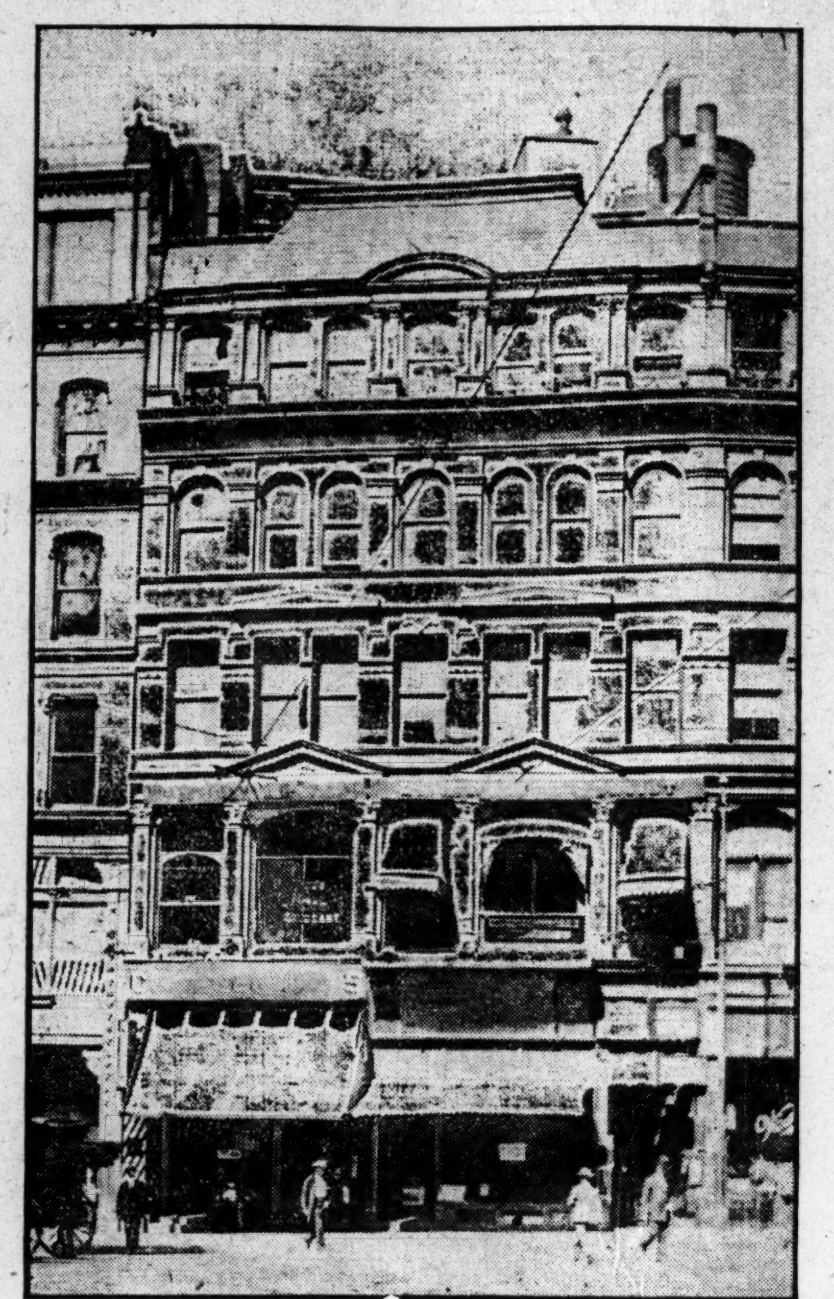
CINCINNATI—At the election yesterday, this city by a majority of 90 voted to have a new charter. It will be made by a commission of 15 known as the citizens' charter ticket.

The Bigelow civic and labor forces did not elect a man.

## STATE PRISON INQUIRY ON

Frank L. Randall, chairman of the board of prison commissioners, has begun an investigation into conditions at the state prison at Charlestown, with especial reference to the relations between Warden Bridges and the Rev. H. A. Stebbins, the prison chaplain. Chaplain Stebbins called at the State House yesterday and told the prison committee that Warden Bridges had removed him. He appealed to the board and was told that if he wished a hearing he would have to apply to Warden Bridges.

## WASHINGTON STREET BLOCK IS SOLD



Building at 633 Washington street. Purchased from William P. Natale, through J. D. K. Willis & Co., and Thomas F. Reddy.

Another downtown business property has been sold, and papers recorded. The estate is numbered 633-637 Washington street, next to Boylston street. There are 2735 square feet of land and a five-story stone and brick mercantile building. The estate is assessed for \$312,000 of which \$284,400 is on the land. Ather-

ton T. Brown et al. conveyed title to William P. Natale who has resold the estate to Mary C. Johnson for investment. Present tenants have a long lease of the premises. The brokers were J. D. K. Willis & Co. for the Brown estate and Mr. Natale; Thomas F. Reddy represented Mary C. Johnson.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Two foreign freighters reached port today, the British steamer Naneric, Captain McLean, coming from Calcutta and Colombo, and the Dutch steamer Zuidervyk, Captain Von Dulken, from Rotterdam. The latter craft brought 1400 tons of general cargo for Boston and as much more for Philadelphia. The Naneric was filled with spices, hides, etc., part of which will be taken to New York.

Leading the last of her cargo today, the Leyland liner Kingstonia is tied up at Hoosac docks, Charlestown. She will sail for London at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow morning. Included among the items in her cargo will be 127,836 bushels wheat, 65,000 bushels oats, 500 tons flour and 400 tons provisions.

Prices on swordfish continue unusually low, and dealers were quoting 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cents per pound at T wharf today. Arrivals: Topsisail Ship 242 fish, Manomet 112, James & Esther 95, Mary Bennett 87 and W. H. Reed 52. A shipment of 88 cases arrived on the steamer from Yarmouth, N. S., today, and 115 fish are coming on the steamer from Halifax, due tomorrow.

Lobsters are scarce and high. T wharf receipts today were unusually small, 10 barrels coming down on the Bangor steamer, and a few straggling shipments via rail. They count about 100 lobsters to a barrel. Dealers quoted 26 cents per pound today for live lobsters, and 30 cents per pound for boiled. Retail rates are considerably higher.

Little change was manifested in the groundfish market at T wharf today. Dealers prices were about the same. Nine vessels discharged catches at the pier, including three steam trawlers. Arrivals: Steamers Foam, 82,600 pounds; Ripple, 77,400; Surf, 74,000; schooners Rebecca, 122,000 pounds; Rose Dorahea, 45,700; Edith Silveira, 19,200; William A. Morse, 23,000; Jessie P., 5200; and Millicia Enos, 6500. The Ripple also had 400 pounds soles, 15,000 scrod, and the Surf 6000 scrod and 400 catfish. Dealers quoted: Steak cod 87 per cwt, market cod \$2.25, haddock \$2.50, pollock \$2.25, large hake \$3.25 and medium hake \$2.

Due in Boston a week from today, the White Star liner Cymric is bringing 1014 passengers from Liverpool and Queens-town. In her cabin are 385 passengers, while there are in the steerage 629.

Three fine fares were reported arriving at Gloucester today, the schooner Gov. Foss hauling for 125,000 pounds fresh fish, and 18,000 pounds fresh halibut; Mildred Robinson 125,000 pounds salt cod and Waldo L. Streams 18,000 fresh halibut.

Mackerel receipts at Newport (R. I.) were much heavier than swordfish, according to today's report. Arrivals:

Mary E. 34 swordfish, and the following with fresh mackerel: Lillian 12 bbls; Wood & Mack 11 bbls; Clara T. 10 bbls; W. H. Clements eight bbls, and Eddie Minott seven bbls.

News from Shelburne, N. S., announces mackerel striking inshore at that port. John H. Thorburn's trap at Sandy Point took 230 bbls, and 75 additional bbls, were taken in nets, all being medium sized fish, says the report.

Repairs costing about \$75,000 will be made in Philadelphia to the steamship City of Bangor, recently damaged by fire at Foster's wharf. Towed by the tugboat Mars, the steamer passed out of port late Wednesday. It is expected to take about two months to complete the repairs. The steamer City of Rockland will be the only boat running in the Bath service of the Eastern Steamship Company the rest of this season, and will make four sailings from Boston weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived  
Str Zuidervyk (Dutch) Von Dulken Rotterdam.

Str Naneric (Br.) McLean, Calcutta Colombo, via Algiers.  
Str Rathbinder, Baker, Norfolk.  
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Lancast, Port land, Me.  
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.  
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Schr Singleton Palmer, Bowen, Newport News.  
Str Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.  
Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.  
Schr H. S. M., (Br.), Thibedeau, Liverpool, N. S.  
Schr Princess, (Br.), Blinn, Brighton, N. S.

Cleared  
Str San Jose (Br.), McKinnon, Port Limon.

Str Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.  
Str H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York.  
Str Grecian, Hillary, Philadelphia.  
Str Junata, James, Norfolk.  
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor.  
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Lancast, Portland.

## Sailed

Str Calvin Austin, St. John N. B.; tgs Western, Cornwall, twg bgs Liberty, Metacomet, and David Wallace; E. L. Pillsbury, Lynn; Bronx, Gloucester, Sadie Ross, Salem, twg tgs Joshua Lovett, Sewalls point, twg bgs Flora and Helen; Honey Brook, Port Johnson, twg bgs L. & W. B. C. No. 1, 4 and 15; Scranton, New York, twg bgs Tobyhane and Tunkhannock; James Woolley, twg bgs Alice, Salem; H. A. Mathis, Lynn, twg tgs; schr Geo. P. Hudson, Philadelphia; Magnus Manson, Bangor and New York; Str Verona (Nor.) Sosua;

## COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, July 30—Arrd, strs Jos di Giorgio, Sama; Amanda, Baracca; Sagamore, for Liverpool.  
Nantux, for Glasgow.  
Cymric, for Liverpool.  
Bohemian, for Liverpool.  
Lancaster, for Liverpool.  
Michigan, for Liverpool.  
Winifredia, for Liverpool.  
Arable, for Liverpool.  
Devonian, for Liverpool.

Sld, strs Powhatan, Providence; Cre-tan, Jacksonville via Savannah.  
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30—Arrd str Chippewa, Boston for Jacksonville and proceeded.  
Sld 20 Grantley, Apalachicola.

DIAMOND SHOAL, N. C., July 30—Passed the lights str Kentuckian, Puerto Mexico for Delaware breakwater; Hermod, Cardenas, etc., for New York; Juan, Port Antonio for Philadelphia; tg Tormentor, twg a dredge bound north; str Luristan, New York for Cardenas, etc.

MOBILE, July 30—Arrd, str Birkhall, Gulfport. Sld, strs Paloma, Calbarien; Colombia, Porto Cortez; schr Boniferno, British West Indies.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30—Arrd, strs Grib, Port Barrios; Bluefields, Tela via Ceiba; Principessa Laetitia, Port Inglis; Gorredyk, Rotterdam via Havana and Mexican ports; Albania, Glasgow via Barbados.

Cld, strs Colonial, Antwerp via London; Batoum, Galveston; Marowney, Puerto Cortez via Belize and Port Barrios; Rosina, Ceiba; Californian, Liverpool; Stavangeren, Porto Cortez; Livingstone, Frontera.  
Sld from Port Eads, strs Rayo, New York; Energie, Havana; Balmes, Barcelona via do, Cadiz and Malaga; Juma, London and Hull via Newport News; Texas, Havre; Batoum, Galveston; Paimina, Bocas del Toro via Colon and Port Limon.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS  
Strs Creole, New Orleans; Munster, Calif. Swanses; Stephano, St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, N. S.; Themistocles, Patron, etc.; Trinidad, Charlotetown and Halifax; Veringetorix Annette, Havre; str Amelia, Bocas del Toro.

MOOSE ELECT SAN FRANCISCAN  
CINCINNATI—Walter Dorn of San Francisco was elected supreme dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose by acclamation in national convention here. M. M. Garland of Pittsburgh was chosen vice-dictator and Arthur E. Jones of Indianapolis supreme councilman. Other officers are: E. J. Henning, Milwaukee, supreme prelate; James J. Keogh, Baltimore, supreme sergeant-at-arms.

## PUNCH AND JUDY SHOWS PLAN

Mayor Fitzgerald has arranged with Frank Prior to give Punch and Judy shows at the playgrounds this summer. More than 2000 North End children yesterday afternoon witnessed the first of the shows at North End park.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	July 31
Voltorno, for Rotterdam	July 31
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg	July 31
La Provence, for Havre	July 31
Yacaré II, for Copenhagen	July 31
Cedric, for Liverpool	July 31
California, for Glasgow	July 31
Carmania, for Liverpool	Aug. 2
Chicago, for Havre	Aug. 2
Imperator, for London	Aug. 2
Minnetonka, for London	Aug. 2
Olympic, for Southampton	Aug. 2
Saint Anna, for Naples	Aug. 2
Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover	Aug. 2
Verona, for Naples and Genoa	Aug. 2
Kristianafjord, for Christiania	Aug. 5
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	Aug. 5
Campania, for Liverpool	Aug. 5
Baltic, for Liverpool	Aug. 5
Berlin, for Bremen	Aug. 5
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Aug. 5
Philadelphia, for Southampton	Aug. 5
Venezia, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 5
Caledonia, for Glasgow	Aug. 5
George Washington, for Bremen	Aug. 5
Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 5
Imperator, for Hamburg	Aug. 5
Maestri, for Southampton	Aug. 5
Minneapolis, for Hamburg	Aug. 5
Patricia, for Hamburg	Aug. 5
Perugia, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 5
Russia, for Rotterdam	Aug. 5
Zeeland, for Antwerp via Dover	Aug. 5
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	Aug. 12
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Aug. 12
Stampania, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 12
Campania, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
La Savoie, for Naples and Genoa	Aug. 12
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Campanella, for Rotterdam	Aug. 12
Re D'Italia, for Naples and Genoa	Aug. 12
United States, for Copenhagen	Aug. 12
York, for Southampton	Aug. 12
Roma, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 12
Columbia, for Glasgow	Aug. 12
Minneapolis, for London	Aug. 12
Oceanic, for Southampton	Aug. 12
Princess Irene, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 12
Bohemian, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Rochester, for Hamburg	Aug. 12
Taormina, for Genoa	Aug. 12
Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 12
Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen	Aug. 12
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Aug. 12
France, for London	Aug. 12
Mauretania, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
America, for Hamburg	Aug. 12
Celtic, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
St. Paul, for Southampton	Aug. 12
Canada, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 12
Car for Rotterdam	Aug. 12
Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover	Aug. 12
Aronia, for New York	Aug. 12
Minneapolis, for London	Aug. 12
Olympic, for Southampton	Aug. 12
Pretoria, for Hamburg	Aug. 12
Sailings from Boston	Aug. 12
Palermo, for Genoa and Naples	Aug. 12
Frankonia, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Menominee, for Antwerp via Philadelphia	Aug. 12
Sagamore, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Nantux, for Glasgow	Aug. 12
Cymric, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Bohemian, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Lancaster, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Michigan, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Winifredia, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Arable, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Devonian, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Sailings from Philadelphia	Aug. 12
Marquette, for Antwerp	Aug. 12
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg	Aug. 12
Merion, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
St. Paul, for Southampton	Aug. 12
Canada, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 12
Car for Rotterdam	Aug. 12
Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover	Aug. 12
Aronia, for New York	Aug. 12
Minneapolis, for London	Aug. 12
Olympic, for Southampton	Aug. 12
Pretoria, for Hamburg	Aug. 12
Sailings from London	Aug. 12
Ionian, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Minneapolis, for New York	Aug. 12
Pomeranian, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Lauretic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Frankonia, for New York	Aug. 12
Corcoran, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Canada, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Empress of Britain, for Quebec	Aug. 12
Carmania, for New York	Aug. 12
Cymric, for Boston	Aug. 12
Adriatic, for Philadelphia	Aug. 12
Victorian, for New York	Aug. 12
Devonian, for Boston	Aug. 12
Campania, for New York	Aug. 12
Lauretic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Megantic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Sailings from Liverpool	Aug. 12
Adriatic, for New York	Aug. 12
Bohemian, for Boston	Aug. 12
Lauretic, for New York	Aug. 12
Megantic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Michigan, for Boston	Aug. 12
Canada, for Boston	Aug. 12
Haverford, for Philadelphia	Aug. 12
Corcoran, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Celtic, for New York	Aug. 12
Winifredia, for Boston	Aug. 12
Adriatic, for Philadelphia	Aug. 12
Victorian, for New York	Aug. 12
Devonian, for Boston	Aug. 12
Campania, for New York	Aug. 12
Lauretic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Megantic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Sailings from London	Aug. 12
Ionian, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Minneapolis, for New York	Aug. 12
Pomeranian, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Lauretic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Frankonia, for New York	Aug. 12
Corcoran, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Canada, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Empress of Britain, for Quebec	Aug. 12
Carmania, for New York	Aug. 12
Cymric, for Boston	Aug. 12
Adriatic, for Philadelphia	Aug. 12
Victorian, for New York	Aug. 12
Devonian, for Boston	Aug. 12
Campania, for New York	Aug. 12
Lauretic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Megantic, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Sailings from Southampton	Aug. 12
Imperator, for New York	Aug. 12
New York, for New York	Aug. 12
Ausonia, for Montreal	Aug. 12
America, for New York	Aug. 12
President Grant, for New York	Aug. 12
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Aug. 12
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Aug. 12
St. Louis, for New York	Aug. 12
Kaiser Augustus Victoria, for New York	Aug. 12
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Aug. 12
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	Aug. 12
Maestri, for New York	Aug. 12
Imperator, for New York	Aug. 12
Philadelphia, for New York	Aug. 12
Caledonia, for New York	Aug. 12
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	Aug. 12
Acadia, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Imperator, for New York	Aug. 12
Berlin, for New York	Aug. 12
Hesperian, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Columbia, for New York	Aug. 12
Patricia, for Boston	Aug. 12
Campania, for New York	Aug. 12
Pretoria, for Montreal	Aug. 12
Grampan, for Montreal	Aug. 12

### Sailings

#### Empress of Asia, for Vancouver

Empress of Asia, for Vancouver... Aug. 31  
Chips Maru, for San Francisco... Aug. 31  
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle... Aug. 31  
Nile, for San Francisco... Aug. 31

#### Sailings from Hamburg

Prerita, for New York...







# Financial, Industrial and Railroad News of the World

## BANK OFFICIALS DISCUSS NEW CURRENCY LEGISLATION

President Frank A. Vanderlip of National City Bank of New York Points Out Small Inducement for Remaining in the National System

NEW YORK—The National City Bank of New York is issuing in pamphlet form a series of letters written by some of its officers to the banking and currency committees of Congress concerning the Owen-Glass bill, together with a general discussion of its provisions.

President Frank A. Vanderlip, in his letter, points out the small inducements a bank now has for remaining in the national system, resulting in a preponderance of state banks among those organized in recent years.

"If legislation should be enacted," he says, "which tended still further to reduce the value of the special advantages under a national charter, it is obvious that there would also have to be new and important advantages granted, or the consideration that would bind existing institutions to the national form of charter would be very slight indeed."

The fundamental objection urged by Mr. Vanderlip against the proposed system is the character of control provided. This is not confined to the mere fact that the members of the federal reserve board are to be political appointees. It would not be sufficient in his judgment that they should be able and experienced bankers. He argues that they should be directly the representatives of the federal reserve banks constituting the system and that there should be no separation of the management from the ownership of a financial institution.

"Here, then," he says, "is the fundamental weakness of the proposed legislation, and it is so fundamental that we may better have no legislation at all than to have legislation in which the control of the credit system of this country is dissociated from the active responsibility of bank management. It is with the deepest regret that I reach this conclusion, for I believe I see as clearly as any one the profound need for legislation and the tremendous impetus that will be given our commerce and industry if a banking system can be created that rests on correct economic principles."

Mr. Vanderlip also criticizes the creation of treasury notes instead of bank notes and the failure in the original bill to protect the national banks against loss on government bonds held by them. On the latter point he says:

"A fair plan would be to immediately refund the 2 per cent bonds into 3 per cents, allowing the circulation privilege to remain with them as at present, but add 1 per cent to the tax on circulation, when secured by these refunded bonds. An added value which would tend to maintain them at par would thus be given to these new 3s which are not in the circulation account of the banks."

Vice-President Joseph H. Talbot urges the full recognition of the principle of a central bank, which, he says, the pro-

posed system really amounts to. After referring to the history of the first and second banks of the United States, he says:

"In the light of history, can any doubt remain that if this, the third Bank of the United States, which is now proposed shall be established under political control and after a period of heated debate, it can long remain free from political entanglements; or that when it shall become the center of political strife, as it inevitably must, that its fate will be different from that of its predecessors? It will matter little whether the affairs of the bank shall be sound or not, if it shall be launched now as the creature of any party and placed under party control. Charges of corruption and of the abuse of power will be made and the end must inevitably be the same."

Mr. Talbot proposes that the federal reserve board be composed of two coordinate branches, acting independently within their respective spheres; the supervisory branch to consist of government officers, with no discretionary powers, but with powers fixed by statute and sufficiently broad to compel the conduct of the federal reserve banks according to law; the administrative or business branch, to be composed of experienced bankers chosen by the regional banks.

"The duties and powers of this branch," says Mr. Talbot, "should be purely administrative, and broadly should embrace all the discretionary and executive powers now sought to be placed in inexperienced hands."

Vice-President H. R. Eldridge discusses the bill from the standpoint of the country banks, having been an officer of a country bank for thirteen years, president of the Texas State Bankers Association and in touch with many country bankers. He shows that country banks would obtain no advantage from the rediscount privilege, owing to the length of maturity of paper held by them, while they would be compelled to contribute to the capital stock of the federal reserve banks.

"These reasons alone," he says, "would be sufficient to cause country banks to give serious consideration to the question of taking out state charters, under which they would enjoy all the valuable privileges they now have as national banks and would still be left on a basis of equality with their competitors. The proposed law holds out insufficient inducement to small country banks to remain in the system."

In the general discussion of the bill it is proposed that, in return for advantages that have been or are to be taken from national banks, they be permitted to have branches, thus obtaining new deposits to take the place of those of the country banks which may be withdrawn.

## COMPUTATIONS OF PROFITS U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

NEW YORK—A price of \$28 for steel rails means a profit of 17.4 per cent to the Steel corporation, based on its 1910 costs; a price of \$16 for Bessemer pig iron means a profit of 14.8 per cent.

These interesting computations of profits of the Steel corporation by-products are a feature of the full text of part III. of the bureau of corporations on the steel industry.

These computations, which involve elaborate adjustments, and which are necessarily somewhat approximate, show investment per ton for the Steel corporation, including investment in all stages of production from the ore up and an allowance for working capital, as follows:

Bessemer pig iron, \$39.04 per ton. This for a plant with an assumed annual production of 544,500 tons. This average is made up as follows:

Lake ore, including mine improvements, \$6.52  
Coking coal, including equipment, coke ovens, etc., 6.72  
Limestone, 2.24  
Blast furnaces and accessory equipment, 10.75  
Transportation facilities, 6.81  
Working capital (covering also ore, coke, etc.), 8.00

Total investment per ton, \$39.04  
For Bessemer steel rails a total investment of \$64.61 per ton is shown as follows, this for a plant with an annual output of 425,000 tons:

Lake ore, including mine improvements, \$8.55  
Coking coal, including equipment, coke ovens, etc., 8.12  
Limestone, 3.21  
Coal for heating and steam, etc., 1.35  
Blast furnaces and accessory equipment, 13.77  
Bessemer steel works and accessory equipment, 2.30  
Rail mill, blooming mill and accessory equipment, 8.12  
Transportation facilities, 6.81  
Working capital (all stages from ore up), 13.00

Total investment per ton, \$64.61  
Similar computations for other products show: Large Bessemer billets, \$53.46 per ton. This for a plant with an assumed annual production of 480,000 tons. Open-hearth steel plates, \$83.39 per ton, for a plant with an assumed annual production of 450,000 tons. Open-hearth structural shapes, \$78.80 per ton. For a plant with an assumed annual production of 450,000 tons. All these computations are for plants using chiefly lake ore and Connellsville coke.

Using these approximate figures of investment and net costs for these products, as determined by the bureau in the course of its elaborate investigation, the bureau arrives at the following indicated rates of profit at different prices, for the respective products:

Pig iron (cost \$10.21 per ton)—Indicated rates of profit: At \$12 per ton, 4.6 per cent; at \$16 per ton, 14.8 per cent; at \$20 per ton, 25.1 per cent.

Large Bessemer billets (cost \$14.45 per ton)—Indicated rates of profit: At \$18 per ton, 6.7 per cent; at \$22 per ton, 14.2 per cent; at \$26 per ton, 21.8 per cent; at \$30 per ton, 29.3 per cent.

Bessemer rails (cost \$16.67 per ton)—Indicated rates of profit: At \$22 per ton, 8.2 per cent; at \$26 per ton, 17.4 per cent; at \$30 per ton, 20.2 per cent. The price of Bessemer rails has for years been \$28.

Open-hearth steel plates (cost \$22.72 per ton)—Indicated rates of profit: At \$24 per ton, 1.2 per cent; at \$30 per ton, 8.8 per cent; at \$34 per ton, 13.6 per cent; at \$38 per ton, 18.4 per cent.

Open-hearth structural shapes (cost \$22.50 per ton)—Indicated rates of profit: At \$24 per ton, 1.9 per cent; at \$30 per ton, 9.2 per cent; at \$32 per ton, 12 per cent; at \$38 per ton, 19.6 per cent.

### BELIEVES THE WORST OVER

NEW YORK—George J. Gould is quoted as saying in London: "The worst is over, and the tariff has been sufficiently discounted to negative any general upset. What we most need is a cessation of continual attacks on great corporations. We need a general restoration of confidence, with a consequent expansion of credit. The country is fundamentally sound, crops are excellent, and the once prevalent anxiety is dispelled. We are facing a fresh era of prosperity."

### NEW ILLINOIS STATE BANKS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Permit has been issued to organize Aetna State Bank and Calumet State Bank, each with \$200,000 stock.

## CHESAPEAKE'S EARNINGS AND DIVIDEND RATE

Uncertainty Entertained as to Size of Disbursement Reflected in Low Price of the Security—Improvement Work

### IS WELL MAINTAINED

NEW YORK—Long continued weakness in the shares of the Chesapeake & Ohio appears to have brought them to a level below which it is hard to move them; from the recent low price of 51½ they have moved up well with the rest of the market. In 1910, the first year in which 5 per cent was paid on the \$62,800,000 outstanding stock, Chesapeake & Ohio sold at 92; during 1911, the high price was 86½, for 1912 it was 85½, for 1913 it was 80. Since the last named price was established on June 2 last, there had been a steady decline to the recent low figure. Naturally speculative Wall Street believes that the loss of 30 points in the market value of the stock foreshadows a reduction in the dividend rate.

Pennsylvania bought control of the Chesapeake & Ohio at the same time that control of Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western was acquired. A. J. Cassatt, who was then the executive head of the Pennsylvania, had grown tired of begging competitive lines not to engage in ruinous freight rate wars. He concluded that force should be added to persuasion, so with that object in view he acquired control of the three roads named and then dared the traffic men to cut a rate. That was the beginning of peace in the middle West.

Having accomplished his object and being fearful of the Sherman anti-trust law, in 1906 Mr. Cassatt sold a large block of his Baltimore & Ohio to the Union Pacific, he parted with his Norfolk & Western and turned his Chesapeake & Ohio over to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to find a buyer. It was three years before that banking firm located a buyer in Edwin Hawley.

When Mr. Hawley took hold of the Chesapeake & Ohio he found that under the Pennsylvania management the property had not developed its possibilities. That, however, was not surprising, as Mr. Cassatt bought the road simply to suppress its nuisance value. The first thing that Mr. Hawley did was to establish strong banking connections; next he began to buy up and build links that would give the road proper outlets. In 1909, Chesapeake & Ohio operated 1897 miles of road and earned \$14,038 per mile gross; in 1912 the company operated 2293 miles and earned \$15,152 gross per mile. In 1909 Chesapeake & Ohio earned 6.4 per cent for its \$62,792,000 stock compared with 4.4 per cent for 1908. In 1910 with the new mileage, 10 per cent was earned for the stock.

During all of the years that the Pennsylvania controlled the Chesapeake & Ohio the dividend was never raised, beyond 1 per cent per annum. In 1909 Hawley increased the dividend to 3 per cent and in 1910, the year 10 per cent was earned, the dividend rate was further raised to 5 per cent. In 1910 the surplus over dividends was \$3,621,869; in 1911 it was \$88,660; in 1912 it was \$1,134,579; for the 10 months of 1913, gross and net increased \$511,000 and \$978,000, respectively, indicating that the surplus for the year would amount to more than 5 per cent, allowing for the increase in fixed charges.

Inasmuch as the dividend for 1913 will not be much more than earned, in some quarters the opinion has been expressed that the rate should never have been increased to 5 per cent in 1910 and that it should now be reduced to 3 per cent, or even less. That is one way of looking at it; another is that during the three years since the dividend rate was increased to 5 per cent, surplus earnings over dividend requirements have amounted to \$4,843,000.

It is learned that there is a preponderance of opinion among the directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio that the dividend should be reduced at the next meeting for dividend action to 4 per cent, or possibly 3 per cent per annum. Therefore it is believed in well informed circles that such action will be taken.

Officials of the company who defend the dividend policy first point to the \$4,843,000 earned during the past three years over the dividend requirements; next they prove that the higher dividend has not been paid out of the roadbed and equipment by showing that maintenance per mile for 1912 was \$4730, against \$4639 for 1911; \$4770 for 1910; \$4238 for 1909; \$4632 for 1908; \$4275 for 1907; \$3962 for 1906; \$3741 for 1905; \$3613 for 1904, and \$2967 for 1903.

Those figures certainly leave no room for continuing the stories that the Chesapeake & Ohio has been paying the higher dividend rate at the expense of its roadbed and equipment. As for the narrow surplus over the 1913 dividend requirements, this year's falling off in earnings was due entirely to the floods which occurred last spring. That trouble was only temporary, and with its new mileage and new connections, the company will give a good account of itself during the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1914.

### DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 4½ per cent today.

## EXPERTS SAY WHEAT IS NOW MUCH BETTER

In Spring Wheat Territory It Is Reported That Conditions Are Almost Reversed and That Conditions Are Much Improved

### SPECULATION IN CORN

CHICAGO—The open interest in wheat at Chicago is the smallest in months. Those who were carrying the July option have liquidated that month and it is thought took losses.

In case the Southwest decides to hold any great amount of its surplus wheat it will make smoother sailing for the holders of wheat in the Northwest. It is expected the new crop of spring wheat will move rapidly as thrashed, and that the matter of price to the Northwestern farmer will be a secondary consideration to the demands of bankers and storekeepers. There is still a big stock of wheat at Minneapolis. This is said to be excellent grain. It will be mixed with the new crop as rapidly as possible and ground into flour. There is a better demand for flour, not only in the Northwest, but in other sections of the country, and part of this demand is on export account.

If reports sent from crop experts in the spring wheat country are reliable, there has been an almost complete reversal of conditions in the matter of crop promise. In sections where the drought was reported to have almost ruined the growing plant recent rains have caused a change for the better.

Wheat is now being cut in sections of the Northwest, and it is expected that the harvesting of this grain will be commenced in parts of western Canada during the coming week. The crop of spring wheat in the three northwestern states is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels by the best authorities up there, and Canada will also have a good crop. Reports received a few days ago from Dakotas and Minnesota say that the weather has been the best possible for "filling," and that the quality will be of the best. While there has been an immense export trade in wheat the past week, the volume has shown signs of falling off. Farmers are not selling wheat as freely as they were, but this is the result of lower bids sent to the country.

It would not be a surprise to wheat traders in case corn advances to see wheat values hold around the present level. The export takings continue large. Export sales for the week aggregated close to 6,000,000 bushels in all positions. Those who are bullish believe there will be another "black rust" scare in the Northwest.

Corn is expected to be the leader in the speculative trade for the present. There are indications of another hot wave, which it is declared will bring increased claims of damage from all over the corn belt. A Kansas statistician is expected to come out with figures confirmative of the bullish reports given out by private sources. With a deficit of moisture all over the corn belt and high temperatures, the general impression is that corn is not in good shape to withstand the high temperatures that usually prevail in August.

The bulls in corn have made a great deal of money this summer and the money making has been led by a few of the more daring speculators from down state. These men have kept in close touch with the growers of corn, and they have known the situation in the great belt from day to day, and have speculated accordingly. They accumulated heavy lines of the September future at the time that the "cotton crowd" were anxious to get out. The holdings of the down state men have been large enough right along for them to swing the market, and they have been enabled to hold the situation firm, while at the same time they were securing profits.

Oat bulls believe the continued reports of light yields will ultimately offset the effect of large stocks of old oats, and should there be an upward movement in corn values, it will be difficult to keep the price of oats below the present level.

## PACIFIC COAST GRAIN CROPS

NEW YORK—North Pacific states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho will this season produce over 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, or slightly less than that of 1912 when yield was especially fine. Oregon's crop this season is somewhat lighter. That accounts for decrease compared with 1912, when three states mentioned had a wheat crop of 78,531,000 bushels. Besides 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, there will be 15,750,000 bushels of barley and 31,500,000 bushels of oats, making 122,750,000 bushels as the season's cereal production.

Average production of 22½ bushels is much above earlier expectation. Barley this year will have a good demand in Europe, owing to the rather meager yield there. Chinese demand for flour is holding up the price of wheat. California crops combined with those of the three states mentioned will add another 50,000,000 bushels of barley and wheat, making for the four states nearly 175,000,000 bushels of grain in 1913.

## REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF THE ERIE IN RECENT YEARS

Large Surplus Shown for Fiscal Period, Notwithstanding Heavy Upkeep Charges Have Been Made in Last Five Years—Earning Power Expansion

Erie for the year which closed June 30 will report a surplus after charges of \$8,000,000 by including certain extraordinary additions to income from the surpluses of the coal properties. In 1908 Erie failed to earn fixed charges by over \$2,000,000.

In the spring of 1908 Erie had maturing \$5,500,000 notes which brought the road to the brink of receivership. E. H. Harriman would not let the company fail, and the notes were provided for by the authorization of \$15,000,000 more of which \$5,500,000 were sold at 95 per cent of par.

The progress of Erie since that time has more than borne out the possibilities which were discerned by Mr. Harriman. In the year ended with June Erie earned gross of over \$82,000,000, compared with \$46,746,000 in 1908, a gain of 15 per cent. Net earnings in the same period increased from \$10,276,000 to \$16,006,000, or 56 per cent.

In the past five years Erie has maintained its upkeep expenditures at a high level. In 1908 maintenance of equipment was at a record height and brought total maintenance figures to \$18,586,155. This item dropped back to \$13,881,387 the next year, but since that time has steadily advanced. In 1913 maintenance ran 12 per cent ahead of 1912.

Erie's maintenance record in recent years is presented below:

Year	Maint. way	Per mile equipment	Total
1912	\$3,929,928	\$2,829	\$6,759,757
1911	3,720,900	2,526	6,246,917
1910	3,217,432	2,343	5,560,981
1909	3,222,407	1,807	5,029,814
1908	5,911,414	2,723	10,634,741

Notwithstanding this improving policy in the matter of maintenance appropriations Erie has shown splendid expansion in net earning power. In 1911 net revenues totaled \$17,970,000, a high record mark. The prospect of surpassing this level in 1912 was spoiled by the strike in the anthracite fields beginning April, 1912, and net for that year totaled \$16,006,000.

This expansion in both gross and net earning power has been accomplished in the face of a declining average rate per ton per mile, which places Erie in rather a unique position among the trunk lines. Erie's ton-mile rate was 5.8 mills in 1912 compared with 6 mills in 1906 and 6.1 mills in 1907.

## DISCUSSING A NEW HEAD FOR BOSTON & ALBANY

NEW YORK—Among those prominently mentioned to succeed James H. Hustis, vice-president of the New York Central in charge of the Boston & Albany railroad, when the latter official goes to the New Haven to become its president, are P. E. Crowley, general manager of the Central, William J. Frapp, its assistant general manager, and Howard M. Biscoe, traffic manager of the Boston & Albany.

Mr. Frapp is especially familiar with conditions hereabouts, as it was but a few years since that he was general superintendent of the Albany road, he having gone from that to the Central. Mr. Biscoe is an unusually able executive and is second man in New England in command of the Albany, although his experience has been in the traffic department, and he has never dealt with operating problems.

The New York Central-New Haven agreement relative to the Albany, while specifying that this road shall be independently operated, prescribes that its active head shall be a "general manager" and hence the successor of Mr. Hustis in charge of the Albany may not inherit the additional title of vice-president. It is likely, however, that the Central, in a desire to maintain the dignity and responsibility of the chief New England representative of its system, will continue therefor the office of vice-president.

## NIPE BAY CO. ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Nipe Bay Company for the year ended June 30, 1913, has been issued. The income account for the year compares with that of the nine months ended June 30, 1912, as follows:

	1913	1912
Income account—	12 mos.	9 mos.
Net earnings	\$374,017	\$486,265
Less interest charges	129,008	129,172
Net income	\$245,009	\$357,093
Surp. from prev. year	192,750	26,368
Surplus	437,759	383,461
Divs. declared	40,000	60,000
Direct chgs. against inc.	40,000	100,000
Total div. and dir. chgs.	80,000	160,000
Balance surp.	357,759	223,461

### \*Deficit.

FRISCO'S RETURNS  
NEW YORK—Receivers reported in federal district court of St. Louis that the St. Louis & San Francisco net amounted to \$364,000 during the first month of the existing receivership; total receipts between May 29 and June 30 were \$5,569,000.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 59½c; Mexican dollars, 47c.

LONDON—Bar silver steady, 27½d; unchanged.

The low freight rate has been accompanied by and explains probably to some extent the increase in the average train load which Erie has developed, although improved operating efficiency is responsible to a greater extent.

Growth in gross and net earnings, and average freight rate and train load are pictured below:

Year	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Av. Train load
1913	\$51,879,756	\$13,040,888	5.8
1912	53,708,468	16,006,780	5.8
1911	53,839,050	17,970,158	5.8
1910	51,830,719	17,375,360	6.0
1909	47,514,858	14,820,833	5.9
1908	46,746,334	10,276,800	6.0
1907	51,194,113	16,711,356	6.1
1906	47,461,401	14,384,767	6.0

Erie's declining ton-mile rate is the more striking as it is contrary to the trend on the other trunk lines, most of which show an advancing or at least a stationary freight rate in mills:

Year	Erie	N. Y. C.	Penn.	B. & O.
1912	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.8
1911	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.8
1910	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.8
1909	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.8
1908	6.0	6.4	5.7	5.7
1907	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.7
1906	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.6
1905	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7

Erie's progress has been along sound lines. Whereas in 1908 \$28 out of every \$100 was spent in the expenses of conducting transportation, that is, the bare movement of the trains, in 1912 this item consumed only \$36 out of a \$100 of gross, notwithstanding the serious advances in wages and materials' costs which have become effective in the interim.

The phenomenal showing by Erie for the fiscal period will be due in part to the fact that there will be received from the company's coal properties various sums which to a large extent will be taken from the surpluses of former years.

Independently, however, of this larger "other income," Erie would for the year show a surplus well over \$10,000,000 greater than in 1912, after allowing a full year's charge on the \$10,000,000 notes sold April, 1912, which were outstanding, of course, only a portion of the 1912 year. Net revenues of the Erie system in the 10 months ended April were \$13,040,000, compared with \$11,591,000 in the corresponding period of last year, a gain of \$1,449,000, or 12 per cent.

## INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO. NET EARNINGS

It is understood that for the eight months to April 30 International Steam Pump accumulated net earnings sufficient to take care of the full year's interest requirements on its \$10,000,000 first mortgage bonds, which are still quoted at under 65, practically a reorganization basis.

During the recent upset International Steam Pump has suffered from a change of management, and at the present time is without an executive head. Steps are being taken, however, to remedy this defect, and it is likely that a new president will be chosen at a very early date. The man in view is one of large manufacturing experience, and if he accepts, there is no reason why the company should not again begin to build up its gross and net earnings.

The largest interests in the property now appreciate the fact that rather too much was expected of former President Dickinson, and that the most that can reasonably be demanded until a general return of prosperity eliminates some of the most drastic price cutting, is for the company to earn and pay the interest on its bonds and dividends on its subsidiary stocks.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Philadelphia contemplates, and has now under way, port improvements which will, when completed, cost \$5,000,000.

New South Wales government is arranging an issue in London of £1,500,000 4 per cent inscribed stock at 98½. It will be offered next week.

New York Journal of Commerce estimates condition of cotton as of July 23 at 81.1, compared with 80.9 a month ago and 77.5 a year ago.

F. B. Whitney, New York lawyer, returned from abroad, says that what United States needs to help its foreign commerce is a national bank with at least \$100,000,000 capital for foreign trade.

Paris special says: Money in Paris on the surface is easy. In reality it is scarce, for bankers show most active discrimination regarding the use to which borrowers intend to put the funds. Syndicate discount rate remains at 3½ per cent or ¼ below the bank rate, and some transactions have been reported at 3½ per cent.

### TEXAS CROP OUTLOOK

NEW YORK—W. F. Hull, personal secretary for B. F. Yoakum, has returned from a trip along the Gulf of Mexico. He remarked on excellence of crop conditions in southern Texas. The corn crop there is virtually made, and averages fifty bushels of splendid quality; sugar cane and cotton appear to be in fine condition.

Well secured bonds may now be purchased at unusually low prices. We advise at this time the purchase of long time bonds.

## N. W. Harris & Co



# Leading Events of Athletic World 1913 Football Rules

## FOOTBALL RULES FOR FALL 1913 LITTLE CHANGED

Most of the Alterations Made for Coming Season Are of a Technical Nature With Little Effect on Playing of Game

### SNAPBACK CHANGED

NEW YORK—Followers of American college football are today studying the rules which will be in vogue during the season of 1913 with much interest. The intercollegiate rules committee promulgated the 1913 code Wednesday evening, and the changes which are made over the 1912 code are mostly technical and will have little effect upon the game this fall. The most important change is the rule which permits the kicker to stand at any distance from the line of scrimmage when kicking, instead of at least five yards in the rear of the scrimmage line. Under the new regulations it is expected that quick kicking from directly behind the forwards will be a feature of the play during the coming season.

Walter Camp in outlining the work of the rules committee in connection with the revision of the playing code said:

"One alteration was brought about by the fact that the player could not be returned to the game after he had once been taken out, except at the beginning of a period. It often happened that an unexpected substitution was necessary in the fourth period, and there seemed to be no reason why an exception should not be made in this case; but the rules forbade it, hence they were altered this year to read: 'Player may be returned once at the beginning of any period, or at any time during the fourth or last period.'"

"A relic of the old time, when the ball was not always snapped back with the hands, has been eliminated. The rule which read, 'by one quick, continuous motion of the hands or of the foot' has been shortened by cutting out the words 'or of the foot'. The rule relating to a forward pass or a kick made from behind the goal line, together with the rule relating to dropping back line men has also been rendered clearer by changes in the wording."

"A specific penalty has been placed upon advancing beyond the lines in case of a punt-out, the penalty now being that the punter's angle be moved five yards away from the nearest goal post along the goal line. If the punter-out makes a deliberate attempt by a feint to draw the opponents offside, the referee is not to permit him to kick the ball until the opponents have had time to return behind their restraining line. In the rules regarding the conduct of players after a forward pass or after a kick, insertion of the words 'after the pass has been made' now makes it clear that players may interfere with one another until the pass is actually made."

## NIGHT OUTDOOR ATHLETIC MEETS ATTRACT MANY

Followers of Boston city athletics are today much pleased over the way in which the first night outdoor athletic meets ever held in this city turned out Wednesday evening. Two such meets were held, one at the Columbus avenue playgrounds and the other at Wood Island park and in both instances they were marked a success.

Some 3000 persons turned out to enjoy the Columbus avenue meet which was under the direction of instructors John O'Donnell, James Lane, Joseph A. Cahalan and Joseph McNamara. Athletics from the Charlesbank, North End park, Randolph street, Columbus avenue, North Brighton and Rogers park playgrounds competed and all did well.

I. T. Howe, the star English high school athlete, competed only in the standing high jump and captured second place. Friends urged him to go into the sprints, running high jump, shotput and quarter-mile run, but he declined, saying that the other boys should have a chance to show what they could do.

The most spectacular race was the quarter mile run, won by Griffiths of Brighton. The former took the lead on the last lap from Davis, the English high athlete. With the tape less than 50 yards away, Davis sprinted and nearly overtook Griffiths at the tape, but had to rest contented with second place.

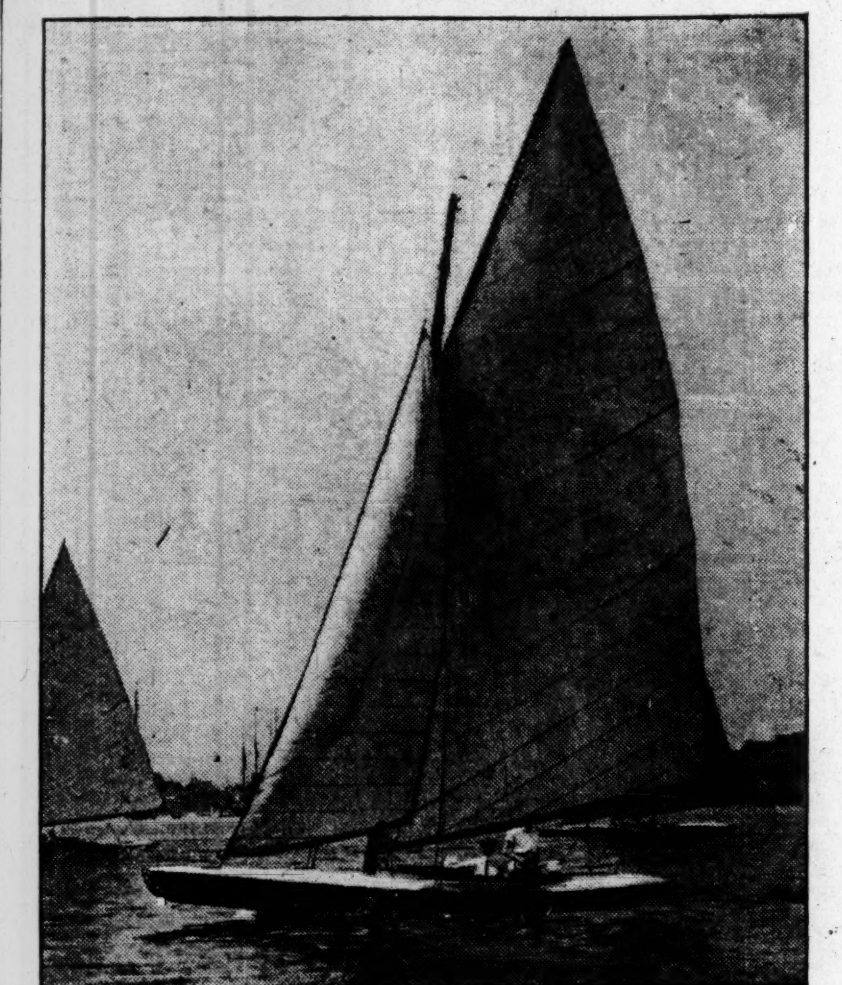
Robert Connor, a Charlestown boy and member of the B. A. A., was the star at the meet at Wood Island Park. About 700 young men and boys, with a few women, viewed the sport.

The 100-yard dash was the most interesting of the track events. It required three heats and in the finals Connor was an easy winner. The mile run produced eight starters, and for the first three laps the race was a pretty one. On the last round Thomas Flaherty of East Boston forged to the front, winning by about 10 feet.

John Ahern won the half-mile run by a pretty spurt when within 50 feet of the tape.

**TEXAS LEAGUE**  
Dallas 5, Galveston 4.  
San Antonio 5, Austin 2.  
Houston 1, Waco 0.  
Beaumont 4, Ft. Worth 2.  
Ft. Worth 5, Beaumont 2.

## CONTESTANT FOR THE QUINCY TROPHY



SONDER YACHT TERN OWNED BY H. M. SEARS, EASTERN YACHT CLUB

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	25	18	.581
Philadelphia	23	19	.543
Chicago	22	20	.524
Pittsburgh	21	21	.500
Brooklyn	20	22	.476
Boston	19	23	.452
Cincinnati	18	24	.429
St. Louis	17	25	.405

RESULTS WEDNESDAY			
St. Louis 9, Boston 1.			
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3.			
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 3.			

GAMES TODAY			
Boston at St. Louis.			
New York at Chicago.			
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.			
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.			

### ST. LOUIS 9, BOSTON 1.

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis, with a changed lineup played well Wednesday afternoon and defeated Boston 9 to 1. The locals ran the bases in great form and worked the squeeze play successfully twice. Bunched hits, mixed with errors in the first, fifth and sixth innings, gave St. Louis seven runs. In the second inning two runs were scored without a hit. Wingo walked and stole second and third. Mowrey also was passed, and when he stole second, Wingo scored. An out advanced Mowrey, who scored when Huggins hit a perfect bunt for the squeeze play. Smith's single and a two-base hit by Sweeney saved the visitors from a shutout. Score: St. Louis 9, Boston 1. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. St. Louis 3 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 2 2 Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 4 Batteries: Harmon and Wingo and H. Davidson; James, Rudolph, Strand, and Riden and Traeger. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie. Time, 1h. 55m.

### CHENEY PITCHES FINE GAME

CHICAGO—Cheney proved too much for New York Wednesday, when his fine pitching, with excellent support, checked the league leaders in their race for the pennant. The score was 5 to 0 in favor of Chicago. Tesreau was in the box for the visitors, and although he pitched a creditable game, his support was very poor. Murray, Fletcher, Shafer and Merkle saved Tesreau on several occasions, but the locals took advantage of each misplay and hit opportunely. Cheney allowed McGraw's men but four scattered hits, and each time that the eastern club threatened to score the local infield would catch the runner at the plate. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Chicago 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 7 0 New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 4 Batteries: Cheney and Bresnahan; Tesreau, Randall and Myers; Wilson; Umpires, Rigler and Byron. Time, 1h. 45m.

### CINCINNATI WINS BY ONE RUN

CINCINNATI—Philadelphia made a fine rally in the ninth inning of Wednesday's game, but could not reach Cincinnati, won 5 to 4. In that inning Lovett, the first man up, drove a triple, Cravath a single, Luderus another triple, which, with a wild pitch by Ames, gave Philadelphia three runs, one short of tying the score. Except for this inning Ames pitched brilliant ball. Brennan, on the other hand, was hit when his meant runs. Rixey, who relieved Brennan, yielded one hit and one run. Bresner's and Clark's batting were factors in winning the game for Cincinnati. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Cincinnati 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 5 8 6 Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 Batteries: Ames and Clark; Brennan; Rixey and Kluffer and Doolin; Umpires, Brennan and Eason. Time, 1h. 52m.

### PITTSBURGH WINS 5 TO 3 GAME

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh bunched hits off Ragon in the second and seventh innings Wednesday and defeated Brooklyn 5 to 3. Three of the locals' five runs were scored on sacrifice flies. In the second inning Moran had to make three throws to the home plate. Two failed to catch runners, because they fell short, but the other was a powerful throw that went to the grand stand, giving Pittsburgh another run. Viox started with the bat, getting three hits and scoring twice on flies. McQuilian pitched a steady game, but in the eighth was hit for three singles and a triple, giving Brooklyn two runs. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Pittsburgh 5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 5 9 0 Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 10 1 Batteries: McQuilian and Gibson; Ragon; Curtis and O. Miller. Umpires, Klem and Orth. Time, 1h. 31m.

### WESTERN LEAGUE

Sionx City 7, Topeka 6.  
Denver 5, St. Joe 0.  
Wichita 7, Omaha 6.  
Des Moines 13, Lincoln 1.  
Greenboro 4, Winston-Salem 3.  
Durham 4, Asheville 3.  
Durham 3, Asheville 0.  
Charlotte 4, Raleigh 2.

### NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE

Long Branch 12, Middletown 6.  
Danbury 9, Newburgh 1.  
Jacksonville 3, Savannah 1.  
Kingston 8, Poughkeepsie 5.

### SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Mobile 5, Atlanta 4.  
Mobile 4, Atlanta 2.  
Greensboro 4, Chattanooga 2.  
Macon 8, Charleston 7.  
Jacksonville 3, Savannah 2.  
Jacksonville 2, Savannah 1.  
Albany 1, Columbus 0.

### EASTERN ASSOCIATION

New Haven 4, Springfield 2.  
Meriden 1, Bridgeport 0.  
Hartford 6, Pittsfield 5.  
Lawrence 6, New Bedford 2.  
Portland 11, Fall River 3.  
Worcester 5, Lowell 0.

### TRI-STATE LEAGUE

York 2, Wilmington 1.  
Allentown 3, Harrisburg 2.  
Harrisburg 4, Atlantic City 1.

## CRICKET TEAM BEST THAT HAS PLAYED HERE

Visiting Australians Win Praise of Spectators in Match With Rhode Island Aggregation Whom They Easily Defeat

### NEW YORK TOMORROW

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—That the Australian cricket team which is visiting this country and will meet a New York team today and tomorrow is one of the best that has ever visited this country is today the opinion of those who watched it in its match with the all-Rhode Island team in this city Tuesday and Wednesday. The visitors played brilliant cricket and completely overshadowed Rhode Island. With but six wickets down, stumps were drawn Thursday with the score standing 254 to 129.

The Australians showed a class of cricket that few of the spectators had ever seen. They cut and hit the ball to all corners, hitting practically every ball put by the Rhode Island bowlers.

Captain Meiklejohn of the Rhode Island team tried about everything he had in stock, no fewer than 11 of his athletes taking a hand in trying to stop the onrush of the visitors. Captain Desmond's men bit them all and how high the score would have gone had the inning been played out is a question.

Every member of the visiting team that batted made double figures. Down landing 49, Emery 39, and others down to 20, Bardley being left after making one run.

The Rhode Island team made a much better showing at the bat than in the opening contest, more than doubling the score made Tuesday; but at that only five went into double figures, and Walcott's 18 was the best of the lot. Seven went down without a run. Sheppard, Jones and Whitehead falling in a row without making a run. The Australians served up a kind of bowling never seen by the people here. It was a case of a short run, letting go of the ball, a break in or out, and down went the wicket.

### RHODE ISLAND

Clark, L. H. b. Emery	12
Knight, E. Emery	5
Walcott, B. Macartney	18
Sheppard, L. H. b. Emery	15
Jones, L. H. b. Emery	9
Whitehead, E. Emery	9
Wright, L. H. b. Macartney	9
Margerson, B. Emery	12
Smith, C. Crawford, E. Emery	13
Andrew Meiklejohn, B. Mallet	9
Dr. Meiklejohn, B. Crawford	8
Denison, B. Macartney	8
Jagger, C. Collins, B. Macartney	6
Walcott, B. Macartney	11
Wright, L. H. b. Macartney	11
Warburton, B. Macartney	10
Charlwood, B. Crawford	10
Hall, B. Macartney	9
Brown, B. Macartney	9
Barclay, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	254

### AMERICA

Emery, B. Charlwood	20
Cody, L. H. b. Sheppard	20
Arnot, B. Macartney	20
Macartney, C. Jacques, B. Meiklejohn	10
Down, B. Macdonald	10
Crawford, C. Brown, B. Macdonald	23
Bardley, not out	1
Extras	12
Total	129

### BASEBALL PICKUPS

Not an eastern team won a game in the National league yesterday.

Only .005 points separate the Boston Americans from the first division.

### First Turn

Yacht	h. m. s.
Ellen	11 02 06
Tern	11 03 00
Cima	11 03 07
Chance	11 05 50

### Second Turn

Yacht	h. m. s.
Ellen	11 40 08
Cima	11 41 08
Tern	11 42 30
Chance	11 50 00

### Finish

Yacht	h. m. s.
Ellen	2 29 44
Cima	2 30 16
Tern	2 31 16
Chance	2 38 27

### Outer Mark

Yacht	h. m. s.
Cima	4 25 00
Tern	4 26 07
Ellen	4 28 35
Chance	4 30 49

### Finish

Yacht	h. m. s.
Cima	2 21 52
Tern	2 23 27
Ellen	2 25 06
Chance	2 27 24

### WESTERN LEAGUE

Sionx City 7, Topeka 6.  
Denver 5, St. Joe 0.  
Wichita 7, Omaha 6.  
Des Moines 13, Lincoln 1.  
Greenboro 4, Winston-Salem 3.  
Durham 4, Asheville 3.  
Durham 3, Asheville 0.  
Charlotte 4, Raleigh 2.

### NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE

Long Branch 12, Middletown 6.  
Danbury 9, Newburgh 1.  
Jacksonville 3, Savannah 1.  
Kingston 8, Poughkeepsie 5.

### SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Mobile 5, Atlanta 4.  
Mobile 4, Atlanta 2.  
Greensboro 4, Chattanooga 2.  
Macon 8, Charleston 7.  
Jacksonville 3, Savannah 2.  
Jacksonville 2, Savannah 1.  
Albany 1, Columbus 0.

### EASTERN ASSOCIATION

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## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is rather interesting to find two such well known editors as Mack Allerton and Garden Smith so opposed to one another in regard to the best way to straighten out the present difficulty in handling the entry in the British professional championship. We gave the views of the former yesterday. Mr. Smith writes as follows in Golf Illustrated: The record entry of 269 for the open championship this year has again reopened the whole question of the regulations for the competition. There is once more a loud outcry from the professionals for a reform of the qualifying regulations. There is little or no complaint about the division of the entries into three sections, each of which plays its two qualifying rounds on one day; but there is a very general expression of opinion that the number of players to qualify in each section should be considerably increased. This year only 65 players qualified out of 269. The professionals feel that this is too small a proportion to ensure that all the best players will qualify, and they point to the failure of Duncan, the narrow escape of J. H. Taylor, and the somewhat anxious periods that occurred in the qualifying rounds of Mr. Hilton, Ray, and other players of the first class to prove their contention.

But what the professionals forget is that the champion golfer, amateur or professional, is not necessarily the best player. He ought to be, and no doubt often is, but the conditions under which the championships are played are not set as the ideal conditions for a test of championship golf, but as the best that can be devised for arriving at a conclusion among a great number of players within a given time.

The champion, therefore, is not necessarily the best golfer, but the man who has played best under the championship conditions. But, greatly as Duncan's elimination was to be deplored, it was entirely the result of his own bad play, and it would be absurd to have a qualifying stage so easy that the best players should inevitably qualify, however badly they played. Such an alteration in the regulations would make the qualifying stage a farce.

Various proposals are made for increasing the number of those who shall qualify. It is proposed, for instance, that a sort of sliding scale should be established whereby 60 should qualify out of 250 entries, and out of every 25 entries over 250 five should qualify, or one in every five over 250, but it is clear that there are limits to the elasticity of the present arrangements, and if the entries are to go on increasing, that a point must soon be reached when it will be beyond the power of any club ex-

### STACHAN TO MEET VETERAN PLAYER TODAY

CHICAGO—Play will be resumed today in the western tennis singles championship tournament at Onwentsia when John Strachan, the fast young Californian player, meets L. Harry Waidner, the veteran player with a great reputation. Joseph Armstrong, the Minneapolis star, also meets Walter Hays today and Clarence Griffin, Strachan's partner from the Golden state, plays Heath Byford of Chicago, while John Adams of Minneapolis takes on the winner of the match between J. H. Winston, Chicago, and William Blair, Lake Geneva.

### PHILADELPHIA WINS 2 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA—Two-base hits and sacrifices played a big part in the victory of Philadelphia over St. Louis, 2 to 1, Wednesday. Bush and Weisman were very effective and had excellent control. A two-base hit by Schang, Bush's out and Oldring's single gave Philadelphia a run in the third inning, while Murphy's double, Barry's sacrifice bunt and Schang's sacrifice fly produced the winning run in the fifth. Stovall scored in the sixth for the visitors on his single and Pratt's triple. The score:

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.			
Chicago at New York.			
Detroit at Washington.			

### GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston (2 games).  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at New York.  
Detroit at Washington.

### FISHER BEATS RUSSELL

NEW YORK—Fisher beat Russell in a pitcher's battle Wednesday and New York shut out Chicago, 3 to 0. Russell, after holding the home club to one hit in the first six innings, weakened in the seventh and New York scored two runs. Daniels beat out a bunt with one out. On the hit and run Peckinbaugh doubled, scoring Daniels. Cree drove in Peckinbaugh with a long triple, but the batter was thrown out trying to stretch his hit into a home run. New York scored again in the eighth on Midkiff's double, Sweeney's sacrifice and an error by Russell, who muffed an easy toss from Rath, after Fisher had flied to that player. Midkiff and Fisher fielded their positions in fine style. The score:

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## RECORD LIST OF ENTRANTS FOR NEW YORK TENNIS

Ninety-Seven Players Drawn for Singles Championship With W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, Cal., Among Them

### PLAY STARTS TODAY

NEW YORK—Lawn tennis players to the number of 97, a record list, start play today in the New York state championship singles on the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. T. R. Pell, S. H. Voshell and W. M. Hall hold the best positions in the upper half. In the lower half are William M. Johnston of California; Dean Mathey, the old Princeton captain, and A. H. Man, Jr., of Yale, as the strongest contenders.

Johnston officiated at the draw, along with M. S. Charlock, the referee; O. W. Heinigke, C. M. Bull, Jr., R. J. Wall and J. P. Allen. He took a turn at practice on the turf, and his easy gracefulness of stroke by which he gets speed without exertion duly impressed those who watched him. Johnston meets Guy Nankivel in his first match.

Among the newcomers to the tournament are: Ray Thompson of Tacoma, Wash., who meets Reginald Perry in his first match; R. B. McClave of Scranton, Pa., who has made a record in his state; G. W. Waring of Columbia, S. C., and Phillip Roberts and J. M. Holcombe, Jr., of Connecticut.

### The draw for the singles follows:

New York state championship (men's singles): second round; first round byes—Dr. William Rosenbaum vs. Dr. W. H. Bates, Arthur S. Cragin vs. J. T. Allen, Chapman Jones vs. R. B. McClave, Henry W. Slocum vs. P. P. Humphrey, W. W. Potter vs. Theodore Roosevelt Bell, Samuel A. Westfall vs. Henry Pope, Harold Swain vs. H. S. Rothchild, Ralph Bages vs. winner of S. C. Cook-V. H. Cartwright, Jr.



## THE HOME FORUM

## PARTHENON DESCRIBED AS IT IS TODAY

WHAT seems a notable description of a famous classic in marble is given by Robert Hichens in the Century Magazine. Speaking of the Acropolis he says:

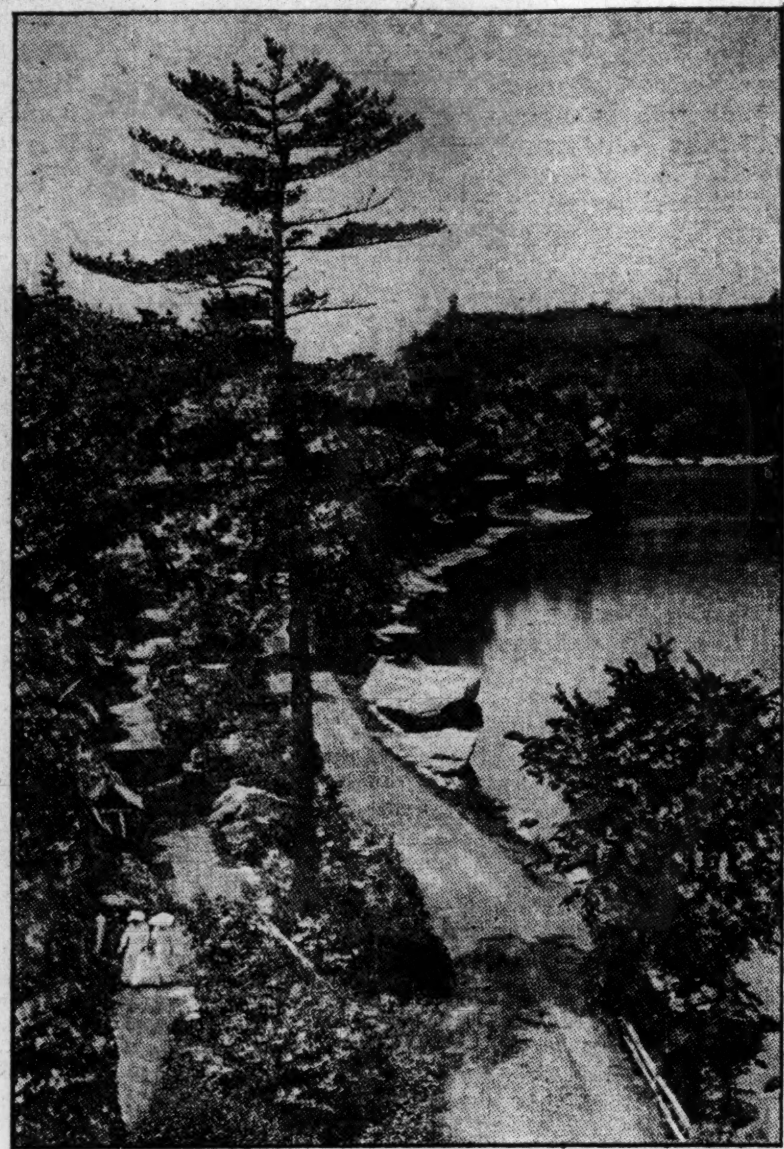
The Parthenon, as it exists today, shattered, almost entirely roofless, deprived of its gilding and color, its glorious statues, its elaborate and wonderful friezes, its lions, its golden oil-jars, its Athens Parthenos of gold and ivory, the mere naked shell of what it once was, is stupendous. No memory of the gigantic ruins of Egypt, however familiarly known, can live in the thought, can make even the puniest fight for existence, before this Doric front of Pentelic marble, simple, even plain, but still in its devastation supreme. The size is great, but one has seen far greater ruins. The fluted columns, lifted up on the marble stylobate which has been trodden by the feet of Pericles and Phidias, are huge in girth, and rise to a height of between 30 and 40 feet. The architrave above their plain capitals, with its projecting molding, is tremendously massive. The walls of the cellar, or sanctuary of the temple, where they still remain, are immense. But now, where dimness reigned—for in the days when the temple was complete no light could enter it

except through the doorway—the sunlight has full possession. And from what was once a hidden place the passing traveler can look out over land and sea.

Some learned men have called the Parthenon severe. It is wonderfully simple, so simple that it is not easy to say exactly why it produces such an overpowering impression of sublimity and grandeur. But it is not severe, for in severity there is something repellent, something that frowns. It seems to me that the impression created by the Parthenon as a building is akin to that created by the Sphinx as a statue. It seems actually to send out like an atmosphere a tremendous calm, far beyond the limits of any severity.

The whole of the Parthenon, except the foundations, is of Pentelic marble. And this marble is so beautiful a substance now after centuries of exposure on a bare height to the fires of the sun, to the sea-winds and the rains of winter, that it is impossible to wish it gilded, and painted with blue and crimson. From below in the plain, and from a long distance, the temple looks very pale in color, often indeed white. But when you stand on the Acropolis, you find that the marble holds many hues,

among others pale yellow, cocoa color, honey color, and old gold. I have seen the columns at noonday, when they were bathed by the rays of the sun, glow with something of the luster of amber, and look almost transparent. I have seen them when evening was falling, look almost black.



LAKE MOHONK POISES IN THE SKY

DESCRIBING the beautiful region of Lake Mohonk in southeastern New York a hotel announcement says that as compared with mountains elsewhere in the world the Shawangunk range adds a feature of great and instant charm—a chain of exquisite lakes. These sparkling sheets of water give the visitor a surprise. They are not, like most mountain lakes, embosomed in the hills—shut in by the mountains themselves—but are held in mighty cups, almost poised on the mountain top, with the cliffs falling steeply away on all sides. You thus have a lake in the sky, the strangeness of which even the Indians recognized when they gave to this particular water the name of Mohonk. The picture shows the "Lake Shore road."

As you look along the skyline from the Wallkill valley, the only hint of

## Art of Arts

There! gather up the fragments if you will.  
And mouse among them, pore, compare, and scan;  
When of that labor ye have had your fill,  
Go learn the art of arts—to know a man.  
—Wasson.

## SIMPLICITY AN AID SPIRITWARD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMPLICITY has sometimes been associated with weakness and foolishness. It is therefore well that we should have a true concept of what simplicity is in its highest and best meaning, because this quality is indispensable to our growth in wisdom and spiritual strength. The child, naturally endowed with lofty moral and spiritual qualities, is simple. This innate trust in God and love for his companions insures freedom from discord. When adults learn to forsake self-seeking and the fruitless strife for material gain they will experience a peaceful harmony even superior to that of early childhood, because now it may be based on a fuller understanding of the allness and omnipotence of God. It is sweet indeed to preserve harmony in our relations with our fellows and we shall succeed in doing so in proportion to our realization of the simple, spiritual facts of being.

The difficulties and complexities of human life are naturally removed through the understanding of the spiritual fact that man is created and maintained by God. Through the simple process of spiritual reasoning, which Christian Science renders possible, we shall obtain a satisfactory solution to every problem to which the rule is correctly applied. There is a simple idea of Truth applicable to every human difficulty, and to obtain this and use it brings sure results. This is proved not only in the healing of physical ills but also in business and financial problems.

A young student of Christian Science had for some time been seeking suitable employment, but without apparent success. A Christian Scientist of wider experience simply remarked to him in the course of conversation: "As God's idea you have your proper position in divine Mind." This simple fact could not be denied, although it was not supported by the evidence before the material senses. The young man immediately awoke to this fact, gratefully acknowledged its unchanging truth, and obtained in a short time a position which proved desirable in every way. A writer has well said: "The seal of truth is simplicity."

Many a man turns to Christian Science for relief from his troubles after having become entangled in debt through speculation and extravagance. These discords are straightened out and the sufferer's affairs placed upon a better basis through the understanding that God alone is governing the affairs of men. This enables one to face his difficulties courageously, to meet his obligations more promptly and to adopt the simple plan of not buying anything which he is not certain he can pay for. The observance of these simple rules leads to a better understanding of man's relation to God, and of man's duty to his fellows. Life is not mere speculation. Man's life is steady and secure in Science, because God is the only Life, and man needs simply to know this.

To human sense the material supplies for daily needs have to be bought from the grocer, the baker and various other tradesmen, the usual equivalent in money being given. In reality man's supplies are spiritual and come direct from God. The realization of this simple

spiritual fact removes the difficulties of seeming lack, and brings the needful supplies into view. This in no way interferes with the human means whereby our supplies appear to be provided, but it destroys human dependence upon matter, and establishes a more reliant trust in God (Spirit). Even those who have an abundance of material supplies must learn the same simple spiritual lesson sooner or later. The prophet Elijah of old, understanding that God is the Life of man, received his needful food from the ravens when he had withdrawn to the solitude of the brook Cherith. This is beautifully symbolical of the fact that we do not need to outline how our supplies shall come, but in simple trustfulness accept them as God sends them to us. In the Christian Science text-book, written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we find this simple and comforting assurance: "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 442).

It may appear hard that mortals

should have to unlearn much that has been wrongly learned during a period of years, but the sooner we realize the necessity and benefit of doing so the better. So long as human thought is encumbered with material complexities it cannot attain its highest degree of useful activity. Simplicity is an effectual aid to rapid and accurate work in every branch of human endeavor. When mental processes are simplified through spiritual understanding the best results are obtained with the least difficulty.

It is proverbial that all truly great men are simple. True simplicity was exemplified in the life of Christ Jesus. His entire teaching may be summed up in the simple requirements: love God, and love one another. If mortals will but forsake the devious theories and suppositions in which the material sense of existence seems to be involved, and adjust their thoughts and lives to these simple demands of the great Teacher, human problems will be rapidly and satisfactorily solved. The efficacy of Truth is largely due to the simplicity with which its rules can be applied to the affairs of daily life.

## FLOWERS GLIMPSED FROM THE TRAIN

UP FROM the meadows rich with flowers one comes with the other workaday folk after a week end out of doors. The path of the iron steed in New England is beset with bloom. From familiar knowledge of the inhabitants of these woods and wild meadows one can list the various forms of blossom glimpsed from the train window and add them to the bunch of wildlings which one has clutched on a hasty mile aloft through a woodland lane winding inland from the ocean tidewater.

Bouncing Bet shall be named first. She thrust herself insistently across the path, begging to be taken up to the city. Later one saw a whole fenceful of bouncing Bets not far from a rambling old-fashioned garden that backed down to the railroad track. Bouncing Bet is always found near somebody's garden. It is as if she looked longingly over the fence and wanted to be taken in among the garden flowers. She was brought to America from England, indeed, as a garden pet and then proved her comely vigor by subsisting in the wild state, but always as it were with an eye to what she was. Indeed there is a buxom good cheer about her that is quite unlike the

delicacies of many other wild flowers, and speaks of cottage gardens, hedged with hollyhock and sunflowers. She is pink-cheeked and the starry faces grow in close clusters, as sweet williams do. Bet is of a coarser build than her fastidious brother, however, who is rarely found outside a garden and then has lost his dainty charm. They both belong to the pink family.

Queen Anne's lace makes the lawn places charming just now. Here again we note a trend toward civilization, for the plant—wild carrot it is, for all its fine lady disguise—flourishes best in good soil where the grass grows green or has been cultivated for a lawn. The wild carrot is not so considerate of the farmers as the cheery little butter and eggs, which seems quite content with its homely name. This invests places where nothing else will grow and rarely springs up where it ought not. It has another still less romantic name, toad flax, and it belongs to the figwort family with the tall furry mullein, also blooming now.

St. John's wort is another intruder on the good fields, but it is a plant of great interest. The tall stem is branched all up and down with short upcurving branches in pairs set opposite each other. Each pair stands on the stem at right angles to the pair above and below. This precision of growth is further noted in that where occasionally one of the two branches grows longer than the other, then in the parallel set next above but one the corresponding branch will be the short one and the opposite the long one to keep the balance true. The five-petaled yellow flowers grow on the ends of these side branches near the top, and the precise arrangement of the branches makes the plant like a candelabrum with lights all aglow. The stems themselves are set with other tiny leaf stems also in this interesting alternation.

Other flowers seen on a single trip of an hour's duration include the glorious thistle blooms, succory, tansy, red wood lilies, yellow meadow lilies, gorgeous turk's cap lilies, meadow sweet and the pink sister, hardhack, joe-pye weed, mustard, the joyfully flourishing indigo (the young shoots of which are eaten as asparagus) the tall fire weed, the delicate dog bone, badly named, the lovely evening primrose, yarrow, both white and pink, flowering clover of several sorts including the tall slender sweet clover (mellot), which is not a true clover in that it is not a trifolium, though both belong to the pulse family. And the wild roses are blooming still.

## Two Ways of Reading

The duty of taking the reading of the run of books, old and new, more seriously, and going through the whole with grim determination, rests heavily on the consciences of many. We do not here refer, says the New York Times, to reviewers, or the old jokes about their preserving critical impartiality by not reading the works of which they write notices. The question is, rather, of those who read for pleasure, or to amass information, or to keep their intellectual interests alive. Must it be woe to them if they do not read each volume to the bitter end? The best answer is to be had from the great readers. Macaulay could dispose of half a dozen books in his cab on the way to the House of Commons. Naturally, he did not read them "through." But if there was anything in any of them that he wanted, his unerring eye hit upon the passage. That was enough for him. He had squeezed out the juice, and what he cared about the pulp? Dr. Johnson had similar habits. Adam Smith said of him: "Johnson knew more books than any man"; yet, immediately after recording this tribute, Boswell wrote of his hero: "He had a peculiar facility in seizing at once what was valuable in any book, without submitting it to the labor of perusing it from beginning to end."

## Finding the Road

Who gives today the best that in him lies  
Will find the road that leads to clearer skies.  
—John Kendrick Bangs.

## In Praise of the Goose

In some unaccountable manner, the goose has become a symbol of silliness and the owl of wisdom; but the popular estimation of these birds is wrong. An owl is no wiser than any other bird—he only looks so—while a goose is not silly even in appearance. It is a graceful bird. Can anything be more pleasing than the geometrical lines of wild geese flying northward in the springtime? Naturalists, who have sought out their northern haunts, praise the skill of the geese and their methods of building nests and caring for their young. They are wise in carefully guarding their homes, and so efficient are they in doing this, that farmers very often keep them for the purpose of guarding their buildings. In this respect they are better than a watchdog. A dog may bark at the moon or at anything else—nobody can find out what—but a goose is not so silly as that. But let an intruder attempt to enter the farm-yard or come in the vicinity of the barn where they have their homes for the night, and at once an alarm is sent out. The farmer can depend on that. He knows something is wrong, as, centuries ago, did the sentinels guarding the Capitol at Rome.

No one ever did say they are lacking in grace, because it is conceded that, when swimming, they are almost as graceful as the swan, while on land they are much more graceful, for the swan does not make a pleasing appearance in walking. It seems to be top-heavy, but the goose moves about on land as well as it does in the water.—St. Nicholas.

## Cooperation Needed

According to the testimony of an American author, the increasing predominance of women teachers in America is already cause for anxiety, and with good reason, for the good order of things in school, in the home, in the community, demands that men and women cooperate as equals, having like authority and like responsibility.—Ellen Key in Atlantic.

## Obeying the Vision

Paul boasts in his obedience to the vision when it came. In the light of all his after life we can see this obedience was the secret of his masterful and influential life. In every hardship, in every doubt, in every temptation to turn back, that vision on the way to Damascus rose before him. He had been called and sent to do one great thing. His life lost all meaning if he failed there. There is a beautiful sermon by Phillips Brooks on this text, called "Visions and Tasks," in which this twofold side of life is remarkably drawn. For is not this our life: first visions, then tasks; first calls, then answers; first the command, then the duty? It is an interesting study to go through the Bible and see how every great life begins with a vision—Abraham, Moses, Isaiah, Paul, all the others—and in every case it is the obedience that makes them great and achieves God's ends.—Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Julia's Surprise

Julia wondered where mother was. Father said she had gone out to tea and so Julia would have to preside at supper for father. After supper father called

## On the Way Home

"When you left Europe, how did it affect the spelling of that continent's name?" asked a returning American. As his companion looked puzzled, the questioner added, "Didn't it take you (u) out of Europe?"

"And when I got back home again how will that affect the spelling of America?" came the retort. Then was the other's turn to explain:

"Won't it put 'me' back in A(me)rica?"

## Today's Puzzle

## CHARADE

My first is a bird that soars high in air  
And is famed for its beautiful song;  
My second an article good horsemen wear  
To hasten their charges along.

My whole is a flower of various hues.  
In grandmother's garden 'twas seen.  
Now, if you are clever, these lines who peruse,  
My name you will easily glean.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Dandelion.

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## Nasturtiums

There's a tangle of green below  
The window by which I wait,  
Where the cinnamon-vine sways to and fro,  
And the lily nods to its mate.  
Sweet buds, swing low, swing high,  
And pour out your honeyed wine.  
While out of the odorless depths near by  
The clematis blossoms shine.

Nasturtiums twinkle and blow  
In tunics of gold and red,  
Like an Arab host, when the sun sinks low,  
With banners and tents outspread.  
Their tents are the pungent leaves,  
Their banners the riant boughs,  
Where in and about the sunlight weaves,  
The butterflies wheel and drowse.

Ruby and bronze and rose,  
Orange and buff and gold;  
The rarest tints that the summer knows  
Imprisoned in every fold.  
Had Iris herself come down  
On saffron wings through the air,  
And parted among them her rainbow gown,  
They could not have been more fair.  
—Ola Moore in Youths' Companion.

American Likened to  
Pericles

Plutarch tells us of Pericles that, "following the dictates of enthusiasm and absorbed in sublime inquiries," he became engrossed in questions of public concern and gave to his paternal estate and private money matters only such attention as sufficed to insure him against pecuniary embarrassments, and brought the management of his property "into such a method as was very easy at the same time that it was exact." In much the same way John Bigelow, after he had reached the prime of his powers, refused to be further troubled with the question of money-getting, but, having already acquired a modest competence, gave his time and thought to matters of larger interest and served his country and his generation with works better suited to his tastes and more worthy of his energies than any pursuit of private fortune.—Dial.

## Observing the Rules

A man walked 10 miles from his home to an adjoining town. When he reached his destination he was greeted with some astonishment by an acquaintance.  
"You walked all the way!" the latter exclaimed. "How did you get along?"  
"Oh, first rate!" the man replied, genially. "That is, I did till I came to that sign out there—Slow down to 15 miles an hour." That kept me back some.—Elitich Weekly.

## Town Without Streets

Morenci, Ariz., has no streets, only steep trails over the rocks and mountains. The town contains no automobiles or vehicles of any kind, and sturdy ponies, mules and burros pack all the supplies. It is said that this is the only town in the United States without a street or a conveyance of any kind.—Argonaut.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 31, 1913

### Conserving Power and Right

TO DEFINE a policy of leasing power sites on streams wholly under federal control and on waterways partially controlled by the United States has not been an easy task for recent administrations. The hoary strife between theories of federal and state control has entered in, with the trend of departmental and judicial decisions running in favor of the nationalists' contention. Vast aggregations of capital with investments already made and even larger ones planned for, have fought any effort to limit either their tenure as operators or their possible income as investors. On the other hand, favoring more rigorous enforcement of a policy of public control and asserting a bald refusal to permit private exploitation of social wealth, there has come into being a public opinion that no political party dare ignore or defy.

Upon successive heads of the interior department has fallen the duty of so handling the situation with respect to sites controlled by the government as to conserve not only public welfare but private investors' rights. Fair terms are no doubt desired by all concerned. Consumers purchasing hydro-electric power expect to pay what it costs to produce it and a fair margin for profit to operators of the power plant. The nation and the states in defining interstate and intrastate schedules of operation and royalties, have to keep both parties—consumers and producers—in mind. Prohibitive terms, either as to limited tenure or minimum charge, simply defeat consumers' reasonable hopes for new and cheaper sources of light, heat and motive power.

Just here the nation steps in and, as defined by Secretary Lane of the interior department, now proposes to assert its power by issuing site licenses to be had only on compliance with certain conditions and to be retained only so long as certain other standards are lived up to. The property of the people is to produce national revenue. The lower the charge to the consumer by the power company receiving the right, the lower the toll the government will exact; and the greater the development of power used the lower the government tax. A premium is thus to be put upon fullest use of the available social wealth and also upon most skillful handling of the technical problems involved in conversion of the waterpower into light, heat and electrical power. Definite limits are set to charges which may be imposed for service rendered. In short a maximum price is to be set beyond which operators of the power plant may not go, and below which it is for their interests to fall as far as possible inasmuch as the government royalty is to be least when the rate to consumer also is.

Secretary Lane has brought to consideration of this important matter a wealth of experience and reflection upon such problems derived during his term as a member of the interstate commerce commission. He has the advantage also of coming from a region of the country where the practical applications of the problem are likely to be numerous and where the national domain to a considerable extent is still open to federal supervision. He has found in the new secretary of agriculture a man likely to fall in with him in an effort to settle the matter on lines of equity to all concerned and in the light of all expert knowledge.

IT APPEARS that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the general adoption of the voting machine is the disposition of the losing party to view its mechanism with suspicion.

### First Electric Railway in Panama

Zone toward bringing the great waterway, on its completion, under equally cheap, comfortable and generally satisfying popular inspection. Sailing through the canal, of course, will be possible for those who desire to take the water route, whereas sailing through the Niagara river, from the falls to Lake Ontario is out of the question. Until the trolley lines were constructed the visitor to the falls had to be content with views, taken in snatches, from various points; now for a great part of the trip the scenery opens up into long stretches of panorama.

But the great majority of those who shall visit the Zone in the future will not have time to take the water trip, even if it shall be available to many outside of those carried by seagoing vessels. The Panama railroad is competent to handle excursions to all important points, but it is designed for other than sightseeing purposes. Engineering problems of considerable magnitude would be involved in the construction of a trolley line on the side or at the bottom of cuts that are now disposed to slide; there would have to be wide detours in places, and it may be, too, that the patronage would not justify the investment of a sufficient amount of capital to carry the undertaking through simply as a scenic route. However this may be, what might be called the nucleus of such a system is being inaugurated this week partly in the city of Panama and partly in the republic of that name.

The road, ten miles in length at the beginning, affords transportation between the city and its suburbs, and in the performance of its service it will cross the international boundary three times. In the natural course of events it will develop new business and call for extension. It is to such growth as shall come from the increase of Panama's commerce and population, in connection with similar growth at the Atlantic side, and the probable establishment of winter resorts between the terminals, that a through trolley line will owe its construction. Eventually, in all likelihood, the scenic trip for the great majority of visitors will be formed partly of a trolley line, and partly of a motor boat line on Lake Gatun. For the present the important thing is that a trolley system has been established. It has been the rule for trolley systems, once established, to spread and lengthen out.

IF THE South American tour of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party were only a pleasure affair for the men who shared in it there would have been ample return for the outlay. If it only developed acquaintance between the business men of New England and the merchants of the visited countries, there would be possible gain to business. Much more is expected of it. The tourists were not on an outing. Nor were the larger number who sent them off with enthusiasm, and who are just now occupied in welcoming them home more enthusiastically, treating the journey as a junket. The serious purpose was fully enough stated in the preliminaries. It has been shown in the deliverances since the return. It may be expected to display itself even in the festivity of Nantasket. No one will undertake to criticize the business voyagers for lack of intent to make their calls, their study of conditions and their conclusions count for trade benefit. Nevertheless there will be occasion to insist and re-insist that the end in view is to get markets for New England products, to cultivate trade and to make the trade a satisfaction to buyer and seller.

The business men were delegates; they were ambassadors. They found that the barriers to commercial expansion in this connection were fanciful and easily removable. They have good report to make. But the familiar experience of reports is that they are easily filed away. This one is not immune to that particular peril. But all that was permanently worth the outlay is locked up in the question whether or not these good representative men are going to make their explorations turn to business and their reports find themselves written into order books.

There is clear reassurance of the friendly disposition of the merchants of the South toward the northern manufacturers. The field waits, but it waits for enterprise and persistence and adjustment to the needs of the people who live within it. The Chamber of Commerce, if it is rightly understood, has but begun its South American work.

### One Industry's Better Showing

FROM a report just issued by a subcommittee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, it appears that the output of women's ready-to-wear articles in that city amounts in value to \$27,240,000 annually. It has increased in volume by 140 per cent during the last ten years; it represents an invested capital of \$7,000,000 and it employs 200,000 workers. One of the very first questions that this statement will raise in the public mind is anticipated very wisely, and answered very completely by the report. Few industries have been subjected to more scrutiny or to greater criticism than that under consideration here. Newspapers, magazines, social workers, aldermanic, legislative and congressional committees have all taken their turn investigating, commenting upon and condemning the methods followed by manufacturers of women's ready-made clothing.

With reference to this and other industries subjected to similar inquiry and discussion, the point is raised frequently that nothing is ever accomplished, that after the agitation ceases matters drift along in practically the same way. It is extremely pleasant, therefore, to find in the present report full recognition of the state of public opinion with reference to the industry, and with it record of the fact that the objectionable features of the trade have been abolished. The committee declares that the conditions under which employees now work in this trade in Chicago are "almost model."

Nothing of this kind could be truthfully said ten, or even five, years ago. That it is said today in behalf of such a responsible body as the Chicago Association of Commerce is important from every point of view. It carries with it proof that real and substantial reforms are being achieved by those who strive for them earnestly, persistently and legitimately.

SOME one has recently discovered, and has so written the newspaper, that, in the interest of the social uplift and the better feeling, the person who has a fondness and a talent for whistling should be encouraged. There is altogether too little whistling of the spontaneous, care-free kind nowadays, it is held. The person inclined to whistle is too often rebuffed. If he experiment with a bar or two from some popular air the probabilities are that he will be stared at by unfriendly eyes. If he persist, those nearest him will move away, while if there be any whom circumstances compel to listen they are almost certain to exhibit symptoms of revolt. The result is that the whistler too often gives up the attempt to infuse his joyous melody into the circumambient. Now, it is contended, a little encouragement would have induced the whistler to continue, the tension would soon be relieved, and long before he had exhausted his repertoire some other person would come in with an alto, then some one would join with a tenor, and in all likelihood a third would complete the quartet with a flute-like baritone.

The theory is that after the first flush of irritation people who think they do not like whistling soften and take kindly to it. They see, as the notes rise and fall in gentle cadences, that the first and oldest of all musical instruments deserves appreciation.

A great deal is said and written in these days with regard to the desirability of cultivating the public taste for music. Why not, ask friends of the whistler, begin by encouraging the whistling man and boy, especially the boy? When a boy whistles it is because his whole nature yearns to burst forth into melody. He throws his heart into the tune. He becomes unconscious of all else save the air upon which he is concentrating. If uninterrupted he whistles long and loud, sending wave after wave of harmony coursing through the illimitable air. But somebody is almost certain to stop him, perhaps while he is on the ascending scale, and this happens so often that he soon gives up whistling as a diversion and goes in for things that attract less unfavorable attention. The question is, is he bettered by the change? Those who have given serious thought to the matter think he is not. No boy or man, they say, ever whistles when he is on bad terms with himself or with those around him. The spontaneous and irrepressible human whistle, they insist, like the chirp of a sparrow, is an unfailing indication of peace within.

IF THAT better feeling on the New York stock exchange continues those \$37,000 seats are likely to be marked up a few points.

### Looking for Results of South American Trip

ONE of the great streets of the world is Fifth avenue, New York city. It has been depicted in lasting etchings and in prose of characteristic subtlety and intricacy. Nor have the major and minor poets of the time failed to be singers of the thoroughfare's fascinations and the share the highway has in making Manhattan so luring to folk in the great hinterland stretching as far West as the Pacific. At the southern end of the avenue is old Washington square, still preserving to an unwonted degree architecture and atmosphere of a century less rapid and more stately than the present one. At its northern extremity one gets vistas of the Hudson and the great conquests of habitable territory beyond the Harlem which latter-day influx of humanity has made imperative. In between these termini lies a street, now well nigh lost to residences of the older type at least, and south of Central Park mainly given over to retail trade of the more exclusive sort. The steady "thrust" of business and manufacturing from the south to the north, that is forcing churches, theaters, schools and homes to face inexorable facts and set forth on search for new sites where patrons are and where normal conditions can be found, also is forcing upon property owners along Fifth avenue and upon thoughtful folk consideration of the highway's future. Results already wrought below Madison square are far from pleasant to contemplate. They will be duplicated farther north unless there is concerted action.

Of course the limited power of an American municipal government over conditions of urban growth is found in the metropolis as well as in the fresh water or inland town. Still there is much that can be done if civic thought demands it. Owners can be curbed in building excessively tall structures, and can be subjected to the influence of a regional public opinion that will not sanction betrayal of general good for selfish personal ends. A thoroughfare pride can be developed that will induce owners of land and builders to meet the standards of taste of the day. In short by such an organization as already exists much may be done that will save a great street from impairment.

FIRST semi-official statements relative to Harvard's coming school for pupils seeking primary and secondary education have recently been made. Within a year or two the department of pedagogics of the university expects to have this important adjunct to its department equipment. Wellesley College next year, in connection with its courses in education, will have a local kindergarten for the management of which it will be responsible and in which experimental work can be done. Now comes the news that the department of education of Bryn Mawr College will conduct during the coming year "an outdoor model school for girls," to which pupils from 10 to 12 years old will be admitted and trained individually and as symmetrically as possible for subsequent college life and other duties.

Somewhat tardily these and other academic institutions of the same grade which have departments of pedagogy are realizing facts respecting education which Columbia University saw and acted upon quite a number of years ago. A university or college, if it is to train teachers, must have schools in which they can work and where whatever theories the department may have can be tested, as they cannot possibly be in public or private schools affiliated with but not absolutely controlled by the college.

A university with a department of pedagogics under ideal conditions must have a laboratory where prospective teachers can be shown how to teach by concrete methods and by watching wise educators deal directly with children and youth. Nor need there be any doubt as to the supply of pupils ready for an education under such experimental conditions. Parents are likely to be numerous who are willing to enroll children in such schools for the sake of getting them where school aims are progressive and methods new and vital.

Columbia has tested this matter for some years now and won renown for its pedagogical department while doing it. Harvard can, it would seem, count on similar results, as can Wellesley and Bryn Mawr.

IN THE older suffrage states where the vote has been given to women, sex has almost entirely disappeared from the situation. Speaking generally, men and women vote not as men and women, but as citizens. Startling changes are nowhere evident; what is clear is a very steady, if gradual, rise in the plane of popular thought. If women ever held the belief that they could reform everything immediately—and it is not conceivable that any great number of them ever did—experience in those older suffrage states has taught them that all true and permanent progress must be achieved through processes that call for patience, fortitude and perseverance.

A writer, presumably a woman, has undertaken to review the achievements of her California sisters in the two years of their enfranchisement. The resume is as impartially prepared as any fair-minded person could expect. It shows where the women have accomplished creditable things, and it shows where they have made mistakes. There is strong testimony in the statement, for instance, that in all the courts of San Francisco the change made by woman suffrage is pronounced. "In the old days," it is written, "a woman was made to feel by judge and lawyers that she cut a very small figure. Now both judge and attorneys treat women with the same consideration as men." This means, if it means anything, that woman is recognized as a political factor. It is granted, in other words, that she possesses power. When it comes to the use of this power it is found that she is likely to act upon impulse. This has been seen in a case involving the recall and in a verdict by a jury of women. The tendency is to attribute errors of judgment to the female temperament. It would seem, however, that errors of judgment did not come in with the enfranchisement of women, and that many of them might with equal reason be charged to the male temperament.

As a matter of fact, there is really nothing to this method of estimating woman's worth as a citizen, present or prospective. She is still, as a rule, only beginning to learn the duties of citizenship. And in due season she will grasp her responsibilities, we believe, and fulfil them as well as her brother fulfils his.

### Saving Fifth Avenue in New York

### Schools as College Pendants

### Woman Suffrage Test in California